

not used

f. L. C. No. 1918

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al) A F F I D A V I T
-vs-) of
RAKI, Sadao, et al) MIZUNO, Itaro

I, MIZUNO, Itaro , having first duly sworn
on oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure
followed in my country, hereby depose as follows:

I entered the Foreign Office in July, 1920, upon graduation
from the School of Jurisprudence of the Tokyo Imperial University.
I then held office consecutively at the Japanese Embassies in
Moscow and Paris, and returned to Japan in November, 1927. Since
then to December, 1930, I served in the Bureau of Commerce of the
Foreign Office. Since 1931 until 1937. I took the post in the
Japanese Legation in Rumania, and on returning to Japan, I was
ordered to serve in the Bureau of Research, Foreign Office, for a
little while, but being nominated the Chief of the First Section
of the Bureau of Commerce of the same Ministry, I entered again in
the Bureau of Commerce and remained in the said Bureau for about
3 years as the Chief of the First Section, the Third Section,
the Fourth Section, the Vice-Director, and then the Director up to
May, 1942, when I was transferred to be the Director of the Bureau



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Southern Affairs.

During 9 years covering 2 periods, when I was in the Bureau of Commerce, I became well acquainted with economic policies especially commercial policies of various countries in the world after the World War I, and the effect thereof on the national economy of Japan as well as the particulars and the results of the negotiations concerning commercial and economic affairs between Japan and foreign countries through reading various official documents concerned or through directly handling these affairs in the capacities mentioned above.

PART I. THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFTER THE WORLD
WAR I.

After the World War I, the tendency of economic nationalism in various countries became strong, and after the economic crisis in 1929, this tendency strengthened its force and the increase of customs tariff, exchange control, licence on imports and quota system were adopted in order to prevent importation from foreign countries, while efforts to promote economic cooperation within a certain group of countries were intensified. As the results of the economic depression in general as well as of these obstacles on the international trade, the volume of trade showed remarkable decrease that had not precedence in the history. "The World Economic Survey, 1931-1932" published by the League of Nations, stated on this respect as Appendix I.

In June to July, 1933, the Monetary and Economic Conference was held in London. As the preparation of this Conference a Committee composed of members from Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, United States of America, France, Italy, Japan, the financial and economic experts nominated by the council of the League of Nations and the experts designated by the Bank for International Settlements, prepared annotated agenda, which described the financial and economic conditions of world as in Appendix 2.

The world condition as mentioned above affected Japan to a great extent, and particularly after the readoption of the gold

standard in January, 1930, which brought about the increase of the value of yen in international transaction. Her export decreased, her gold left the country, the price of commodities showed a sharp fall, and the depression of the industry caused a decrease of employees as shown in Appendix 3.

Great Britain, whose currency had a close relation with Japanese currency, suspended the gold standard on 21 September, 1931 and many countries followed her. Under these circumstances, the opinion advocating that Japan should also prohibit the exportation of gold began to prevail among the nation and, on 13 December of that year, Japan also prohibited the exportation of gold, when the Inukai Cabinet was formed after the fall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet. At that time, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Egypt, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Argentine, Brazil, Chili, and many other countries had already suspended gold standard or had been exercising exchange control as shown in Appendix 4.

Now, I shall state a little about the Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933. This Conference was held in order (1) to restore the standard of international currency, (2) to adjust the price level, (3) to abolish the exchange restrictions, (4) to remove barriers on international trade and so on. However, the Conference had to adjourn without any substantial

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result due to the difference of opinions among the countries participated, especially those of the important countries such as America and France. Japan endeavoured to see the restoration of free trade as far as possible on the basis of the principle of the most favoured nation treatment in international trade as shown by the address delivered by Viscount Ishii in that Conference. (See Defense Document 1668). Japan was for the free trade as can be seen from the fact that Japan adhered to the "Convention for the abolition of Import and Export Prohibition and Restrictions" until she became the last country in remaining in that treaty as shown in Appendix 5. (A.B.C. and D)

After the failure of the Monetary and Economic Conference, however, the tendency of economic nationalism became still stronger and the barriers in international trade were greatly increased in almost all countries. These measures cannot be said to have been taken only against Japan, but there were many instances in which the Japanese goods were taken as the objective of these measures. The following are some instances, which caused great difficulties to the export of Japan.

PART II. BARRIERS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE SET UP BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

1). Great Britain (See Appendix 6)

(a). Increase of import duties.

Great Britain, known as a country of free trade for a long time, promulgated an act for the suppression of abnormal excessive imports in November, 1931, and then enacted a law, which, generally speaking, imposed 10% ad valorem duties on all goods excepting those from British territories, and further allowed to impose additional duties on those, to which such a measure was considered necessary for the protection of home industries.

(b). Strengthening of the Economic Bloc of the British Empire.

In July-August in 1932, the Economic Conference of the British Empire was held in Ottawa and the measures to strengthen economic cooperation between the countries belonging to the British Empire were agreed among them. After this conference, Great Britain and other countries belonging to the British Empire raised the tariffs on importation from foreign countries, while decreasing the import duties on goods from countries belonging to the British Empire, and also established the system of licence or quota unfavourable to the foreign countries in order to promote the trade between themselves.

(2). France (See Appendix 7)

(a). Imposition of exchange dumping duties.

The system of imposing special duties on goods imported from the countries the currency of which depreciated was established on August 1st, 1931. The Japanese goods were subject to this tax and placed under an unfavourable conditions compared with goods of other countries.

(b) Adoption of quota system.

Since 1931, France adopted quota system on the importation of a great number of goods, which were being imported from Japan.

(c) Increase of custom tariffs.

In addition to the measures mentioned in (a) and (b) above, ordinary customs duties were also raised in connection with many goods, in which Japan had much interest.

(3). Germany (See Appendix 8)

(a). Control of foreign exchange and of goods.

An Emergency Order was promulgated on August 1, 1931, which instituted a system of foreign exchange control. Through this exchange control, importation was severely controlled.

(b). Custom duties and quota system.

On July 5, 1934, a law was promulgated that gave a power to the Minister of Economics to increase or decrease customs tariff. Since then, the tariff was frequently increased in order to prevent the importation of various goods from foreign countries.

Germany also adopted a special quota system on importation, which allowed the application of low tariffs only to goods of certain limited quantity.

(4). Holland. (See Appendix 9)

(a). Limitation of imports.

On December 24, 1931, an Emergency Law concerning Importation was promulgated, and then, on November 17, 1933, this law was amended and gave a power to the Government to apply quota system on importation from foreign countries. On the ground of this Act, the Government of Holland decided quotas on a great number of articles in which Japan had much interest.

(b). Increase of custom duties and enactment of retaliatory customs duty law.

In August, 1933, a law empowering the Government to prohibit or limit the importation or imposing special duties on importation from countries which, having no treaty with Holland, and adopted discriminatory treatment against the goods from Holland.

Ordinary custom duties were also raised on a wide range of goods.

(5). The United States of America (See Appendix 10)

(a). Increase of customs duty.

In 1930, a new customs law was enacted and import duties on a great number of goods were heavily increased.

(b). Increase of import duties and limitation of imports by Administrative measures.

Section 336 of the Customs Act of 1930, Article 3, Section E of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and Agricultural Adjustment Act gave a power to the Government to take special measures in order to increase import duties on or limit the importation of goods on certain conditions. Under these authorizations, many Japanese goods were placed under unfavourable conditions. There were also many instances where Japan was compelled to take self-control measures under the threat of prohibitive measures, which might be taken by America.

(6). Canada (see Appendix 11).

(a). Increase of import duties.

In September, 1930, the Customs Act was greatly amended for the protection of home industries, and further in 1932 after the Ottawa Conference, it was again modified in accordance with the principle decided in that Conference. Through the latter amendment the general and medium tariffs

were heavily increased while preferential tariffs to be applied to British goods were lowered.

- (b). Unfavourable treatment on Japanese goods through the adoption of official prices and official exchange rates.

Since 1922, Canada began to impose special duties on designated goods on the basis of official prices when it was considered necessary for the protection of home industry.

In 1931, Canada also adopted exchange dumping duties, which were to be imposed on goods from countries whose currencies devaluated. Under these measures, the Japanese goods were placed under very unfavourable condition.

- (7). Australiam (see Appendix 12).

- (a). Increase of import duties.

In 1932, after the Ottawa Conference, the customs duties received a great amendmont increasing import duti on foreign goods while decreasing those on British goods. During the years 1934 and 1935, there were further increase of import duties on many goods, in which Japan had much interest.

On 23 May, 1936, Australia raised drastically import duties on cotton and artificial textiles, to which Japan attached the greatest importance when the trade negotiation was being carried on between Japan and Australia.

- (b). Adoption of license system on 23 May, 1936.

Australia adopted license system on 80 articles including cotton and artificial textiles on May 23, 1936 together with the increase of import duties above mentioned.

(8). China (See Appendix 13): Increase of customs duty.

On May 15, 1933, the Sino-Japanese Customs Agreement came to its termination, and on 22nd of that month, China published a new tariff and put it in force from that date. This amendment increased drastically the duties on almost all important commodities of trade between Japan and China.

(9). India (See Appendix 14); Raise of customs duties.

In ^{January} 1933, a new customs law, which was enacted as the result of the Ottawa Conference was enforced. According to this law, in respect of a great number of articles, new preferential tariffs were instituted in favour of British goods while heavy duties were imposed on goods from Japan. In March of that year in respect of artificial silk textiles and in December of that year in respect of textiles of silk or of silk and other fibres, hosiery and some other articles, specific duties began to be imposed, which affected adversely to Japanese goods. In 1934, ~~further increase~~ of import duties were effected on goods from Japan while preferential treatment on British goods was further increased.

(10). Dutch East Indies. (See Appendix 15).

(a). Raise of customs duty.

Since January, 1931, with a view of increasing revenue, 10% ad valorem duties were imposed on importations. This duty was raised to 20% in January, 1932, and further increased to 50% on 15 June of that year. In January, 1934, ordinary import duties on many goods were increased and Japanese exportation was affected adversely due to this increase of import duties in respect of a great number of articles.

(b). Limitation of imports.

On 5 September, 1933, an Emergency Import Limitation Act passed in the National Council of the Dutch East Indies and gave a power to the Government to limit the importation of various articles. Under this Act, the Government decided, in respect of a great number of article, maximum amount in quantity or in value, and many Japanese goods were affected by this step.

PART III. THE EFFORTS OF JAPAN IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

Facing the economic pressure taken by various countries, Japan was obliged to take measures in order to alleviate the difficulties in trade. As one of the measures of this kind, Japan enacted a law entitled "The Law Concerning the Adjustment

of Trade and Safeguarding of Commerce" in the year 1934. This law authorized the government to take necessary measures in order to protect Japan's trade in respect of goods of countries which had taken or were likely to take restrictive measures on Japan's trade.

It was the intention of the Japanese Government not to apply this law unless Japan was obliged to take such a measure for the protection of its trade as explained in the Diet, when the Bill was presented. In fact, this law was applied only twice as described in the latter part; for the first time against Canada in 1935 and for the second time against Australia in 1936.

As the second measure, Japan intensified the control of export in order to alleviate the competition with the industries of other countries and thus to avoid difficulties which might otherwise arise.

The third measure was the negotiations with foreign countries for the removal of obstacles in trade and for the promotion of economic cooperations. Of these negotiations, some important examples will be stated as follows.

(1). Trade negotiation between Japan and India.

India took measures to prevent the progress of the importation from Japan as shown in Appendix 14. Japan requested the British Government to accord fair treatment to the Japanese goods, but the British Government not only did not accede to the request, but notified on April 10, 1933,

the abrogation of the treaty between Japan and India, which was in force at that time (Appendix 16A), and on 7 June of that year a prohibitive high duty of 75% ad valorem was imposed on cotton textiles from Japan. In facing such a measure, the Association of the Japanese Spinning Industries passed a resolution (see Appendix 16B) with unanimous vote not to purchase cotton from India on 13th of that month, and the trade relations between the two countries was severely aggravated. The Japanese Government accordingly proposed to the British Government to hold a conference to settle this dispute and a conference between the representatives of Japan and India was held from September 25, 1933, which reached an agreement on 5 January, 1934. It still took some time until this agreement was officially signed on July 12, 1934 in London by the representatives of the two parties as "Convention regarding Commercial Relations between Japan and India" and Protocol attached thereto (see Defence Document No. 1373 D) but the substance of the treaty was agreed upon in January and since then in fact the trade between the two countries were restored.

Under this treaty, Japan was entitled to export cotton piece goods up to 325 million yards in one year provided that Japan had purchased 1 million bales of raw cotton in the corresponding cotton year, and this basic figure of 325 million

yards would be increased or decreased in accordance with the amount of raw cotton purchased under the condition that the allotment of cotton piece goods should not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any year. The import duty on cotton piece goods was lowered from 75% ad valorem to 50% ad valorem. This treaty was to remain in force up to March 31, 1937, but before the expiration of this treaty, a conference was held in 1936 and it was decided to continue this treaty with some modifications made from the consideration of the separation of Burma from India and in the light of experience since 1934 (See Defense Document No. 1887). A new treaty between Japan and Burma was also concluded, but it was a measure in order to meet the new condition after the separation of Burma for India. (see Defence Document No. 1888).

(2) Trade negotiations between Japan and Canada.

Canada took very unfavourable measures against the Japanese goods as mentioned in Section 6, Part II. As the result of these measures, the exportation from Japan to Canada decreased from over 27 million yens in 1929 to less than 8 million yens in 1935. Japan requested the Government of Canada to rectify the measures so that the good trade relations between the two countries would be restored and drew its attention to the fact Japan was a good customer to the Canadian products and the trade balance was always very

favourable to Canada. The Canadian Government, however, did not pay much attention to the representation of the Japanese Government and continued to apply the very unfavourable discriminatory treatment against Japanese goods.

Under these circumstances, on 26 June, 1935, the Special Customs Tariff Investigation Committee recommended to increase the duties on Canadian goods applying the stipulations of "The Law Concerning the Adjustment of Trade and Safeguarding of Commerce" to the Japanese Government, which decided on 20 July, 1935, to impose Special duty of 50% ad valorem on what, flour and some other article from Canada. (see Appendix 17-A)

Against this, the Canadian Government decided to impose an additional duty of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ad valorem on all Japanese goods, and thus, the trade relations between the two countries went from bad to worse. (see Appendix 17-B). In October of that year, a general election was held in Canada and the commercial policy of that country became the problem hotly discussed between the two parties, Conservative and Liberal, in that country. The Liberal Party won the general election and came in force. The new Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King proposed Japanese Minister, Mr. Kato to negotiate with a view to settling the dispute, and on 26 December

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1935, they reached an agreement, and thus, good trade relations between the two countries was restored. (see Defence Document No, 1873-F)

(3) Trade negotiations between Japan and Australia.

The trade balance between Japan and Australia had been greatly unfavourable to Japan although the exportation from Japan was showing a progress because of still more remarkable increase of the importations of Australian goods into Japan. Japan was receiving many requests from various countries to purchase more from them on the ground that the trade balance was unfavourable to them. Under these circumstances, there was a strong opinion in Japan that Japan should make a similar request to Australia so that Australia would accord more favourable treatment to the Japanese goods.

In May, 1934, the Australian Foreign Minister Sir John Latham visited Japan and he concurred to open a trade negotiations with a view to promoting economic cooperations between the two countries in the conversation with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota. The negotiation was opened in February, 1935, at Canberra, but it was suspended for a long while due to the travel to England in the course of negotiation of the Minister directing negotiations for a trade treaty, Sir Henry Gullett, and then, it was reopened

in the beginning of 1936, but showed little progress due to a strong attitude of the Australian Government. In the meantime, the Australian Government took a very drastic measure as described in Part II, Section 7, on 23 May, 1936. The Japanese Government decided to apply the "Law Concerning the Adjustment of Trade and Safeguarding of Commerce" against Australia, and on 25 June, wheat, flour, wool from Australia were subject to the system of licence while beef, butter, condensed milk, hide and skin, lard, and casein were subject to an additional duty of 50% ad valorem. (see Appendix 18-A). The Australian Government prohibited through the system of licence and also prohibitive high duties the importation of Japanese goods into that country and thus, the trade between the two countries was practically ceased altogether. Both Governments, however, realizing the disadvantage of such a condition, continued the negotiation and succeeded in reaching an agreement on 26 December, 1936. (see Appendix 18-B). Under this agreement, the measures taken for retaliation by both governments were abandoned. Japan informed its intention to permit the importation of wool, not less than 800,000 bales of wool during the period ending 30th June, 1938, and agreed to take necessary measures for the purpose of limiting quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods

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(other than clico for bag-making) and Japanese artificial silk piece goods to be exported from Japan to Australia to 76,875,000 sq yds. each at the rate of 51,250,000 sq yds for each of two classes of piece goods per annum.

The Australian government agreed to decrease the import duties on cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods to the level agreed upon, and also to permit the importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods up to the amount mentioned above.

(4) Trade negotiations between Japan and Dutch East-Indies.

Under the Extraordinarily Import Limitation Act of 1933, the Government of Dutch East-Indies took measures restricting the importation of Japanese goods as described in Part II, Section 10. In order to ameliorate the conditions, a conference between the two countries was held from June, 1934, but without having any concrete result, the Japanese delegation left Batavia toward the end of that year.

The competition between the shipping companies of the two countries was also acute and the conference was held in March, 1935 at Kobe on this question but failed. Under these circumstance, Mr. Ishizawa was sent as the Consul-General to Batavia in 1936 and he reopened the negotiations with Dr. Hart, the director of the Department of Economics, and reached an amicable settlement both in the questions of the

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shipping and the trade.

On these questions as well as on the negotiations in 1940 and 1941, Mr. Ishizawa will testify and accordingly, it is refrained from dwelling upon these questions.

- (5) Trade negotiations between the representatives of the British and Japanese industries of cotton and artificial silk textile.

The advancement of the exportation of Japanese textiles into the markets of the world drew much attention in Great Britain and it was proposed by the British side to have a consultation for the adjustment of the competition between the representative of the industries of the two countries. Japanese side accepted this invitation and a conference was held since February 14, 1934 in London. In this Conference, the British side requested to make an agreement with respect to all the markets of the world while the Japanese side argued that the scope of discussion should not include the question concerning third countries and the British Dominions. Due to the difference of opinions on this question, the Conference fell in a difficult condition from the beginning and it failed to reach an agreement. Under these circumstances, on 7 May, 1934, Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, stated in the Parliament that the quota system on the basis of the importation during the peri-

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from 1927 to 1931 would be applied on cotton and artificial silk piece goods in the British territories and colonies, (appendix 19-A) and this was realized one after another in these territories. Due to the application of the said quota system, the exportation of Japanese piece goods into the areas concerned in 1935 decreased to 60,960,000 sq yds from 180,000,000 sq yds in 1933. (see Appendix 19-B).

3) Trade negotiations between Japan and U.S.A.

As stated in Section 5, Part II, the American Government had the power to increase the import duties or to limit the importation of the goods, which were considered to menace the home industries of America. Various kinds of goods from Japan had the tendency of increasing and the industries concerned in America requested the Government of the United States to take measures for their protection.

Under these circumstances, in order to avoid undesirable repercussions in America in respect of various kind of goods such as canned tuna fish, frozen tuna fish, pencils, china and porcelain, etc, the Japanese Government and the Japanese associations of the goods concerned took measures of self-control limiting the amount to be exported to America.

(see appendix 10)

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As to cotton piece goods, American representative of cotton industries headed by Dr. C. Murchison came to Japan in January, 1937, and after the consultation with the representatives of the Japanese cotton industries, they reached an agreement under which the Japanese side agreed to limit the exportation of cotton piece goods to the quantity of 255,000,000 sq yds to America during the period of 2 years ending 31 December, 1938, while the American side would see to it that the American Government would not increase the import duties on cotton piece goods from Japan. (see Appendix 20-A)

On the exportation of cotton piece goods to the Philippine Islands, it was also made an arrangement in 1935 in compliance with the desire of the American Government, and the Japanese side took the measure of limiting the exportation of cotton piece goods to that area to the amount of 45,000,000 sq metres per annum since August, 1935. (see Appendix 20-B)

The above are some instances, which prevented the advancement of the Japanese exportation, and since 1936, the export from Japan, that once had drawn much attention of the world, began to show the tendency of decline excepting that to China and Manchuria where investment by Japan was actively carried out. From 1937, U.S.A. began to take measures of moral embargo

against Japan. In the beginning, this measure was applied only to some kinds of war materials, but the scope of application gradually enlarged particularly after 26 July, 1939, when the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty was notified by the Government of U.S.A. The trade with European countries also became more difficult after the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939, due to the system of contraband, (see Appendix 21-A), "Trading with the Enemy Act" etc., (see Appendix 21-B) adopted by Great Britain, and practically the trade between Japan and European countries disappeared.

Under these circumstances, it was a great concern for Japan how to secure the supply of necessary materials from abroad, and the opinion that Japan should strengthen its economic cooperation with countries in the East Asia became stronger and stronger. With this view, Japan opened the negotiation with the Government of the Dutch East Indies in 1940 but failed in reaching an agreement and the Japanese Delegate left that country in June 1941.

It was also an earnest desire of Japan to improve the relations with America and the negotiations with that country had been carried on since April 1941 but showed little progress, and on 25 July, 1941, the Government of the United States of America proclaimed to freeze Japanese assets and Great Britain, its Dominions and Holland including the Dutch East Indies

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followed America in taking similar measures against Japan.
Since then, practically all Japanese trade with these countries
ceased to exist, and Japan scarcely had means to obtain
various important materials such as oil, tin, cotton, etc.

On this 24th day of July, 1947
at Tokyo.

DEPONENT MIZUNO, Itaro
(Signature)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above mentioned
date at Tokyo.

Witness NIHRO, Katsumi

O A T H

In accordance with my conscience, I swear to tell the
whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

MIZUNO, Itaro

not used

D.D.1918

弁護側文書第一九一八号

遠東國際軍事裁判所

聖米利加合衆國其他

対

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 水野 伊太郎

自分僕我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス。



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私は一九二〇年七月東京帝國大学法学部を卒業、直ちに外務省に入り、在ベルギー大使館及在佛大使館に歴任し、一九二七年一月帰朝、一九三〇年一月迄外務省通商局に勤務致しました。又、一九三一年より一九三五年まで在ルーマニア公使館に在勤の後帰朝し、一時外務省調査部に勤務致しましたが、一九三六年七月通商局第一課長に任命せられて以來、一九四二年五月外務省南洋局長に轉任するまで約六年間に、通商局第一課長、第三課長、第四課長、通商局次長、通商局長を歴任致しました。

私は前後二回に亘る九年間の通商局在任中、各種の公文書、記録に依り、又は前記の如き資格に於て直接事務に従事することに依り、第一次世界大戰以後の世界各國の經濟政策殊に貿易政策及びそれが我が國の國家經濟に及ぼしたる影響、日本と世界各國との通商經濟に関する交渉の経緯及び結果等について詳細承知致すことが出来たのであります。

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第一部 世界大戦以後の経済状態

第一次世界大戦後、各國間に國家經濟的傾向が強くなり、一九二九年の經濟恐慌後は益々その傾向が高まつて、通貨引上、爲替管理、輸入許可制度、割当制度が外國商品の輸入を防ぐ目的で採用されました。一面に於いては、ある國家群の間では經濟提携を促進する爲の努力が拂はれたのであります。

一時的な不景氣と、國際貿易上の右のような障害との爲、貿易の激減は未だ著てなかつた程著しい低下となりました。この点について國際聯盟刊行「世界經濟概況」(一九三二—三三年版)が述べてをります。(附録一)

一九三三年六月から七月にかけて貨幣及び經濟會議がロンドンで開かれました。この會議への準備として、英、日、米、中國、米、露、伊の各國及び國際聯盟理事會から任命された財政、經濟の専門家、國際決済銀行によつて指名された専門家選よりなる委員會が世界の財政、經濟狀

態を敘述した註釈つき議案を、この會議用に準備いたしました。(附録
二)

このような世界の狀態が日本に與へた影響は極めて大きく、特に一九
三〇年正月金本位制への復歸を爲しこれが嚴禁取引に於ける円の價格増
加をもたらしただけであります。この影響は甚だ強いものがあつて、日
本の輸出は激し、金は國外に流出し、商品の價格は著しい下落を示し、
産業の不振は労働被使用者の減少の甚となつたのであります。(附録三)

英國の通貨は日本の通貨と密接な關係を有するのであります。同國
は一九三一年九月二十一日金本位制を停止し、他の多くの國々もこれに
ならひました。このやうな狀態の下に、日本も又金の輸出を禁止すべき
だ、との意見が國民の間に強まり、同年十二月十三日、日本も金輸出を
禁止したのであります。右國內閣が内閣として大發内閣が成立した時のこと
であります。當時は、英國、豫州、加奈陀、ニュージランド、印度、澳
洲、丁未、諸威、瑞典、葡萄牙、埃及、エストニア、アイレ、ギリシヤ

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アルゼンチン、ブラジル、智利、その他の諸國はその時まで既に金本位制を停止するか、或は為替管理を實施してをりました。(附録四)さて、ここで、一九三三年の貨幣經濟會議について少々触れて見たいと思ひます。この會議は(一)國際通貨基準を復活し、(二)物價水準を調整し(三)為替制限を撤廃し且(四)國際通商上の障壁を除去する目的を以て開催せられたのであります。しかし、この會議は參加した各國間に意見の相違があり、ことに米、英、佛國の如き主要國の間に意見の異りがあつた為、何等の實質的成果を収めることなしに閉會になりました。日本は、この會議に於ける石井子爵の演説に見られる通り、國際貿易に於いては最惠國待遇の基礎に立つて出來得る限り速やかな自由貿易の復活の實現に努力したのであります。(井田實証一六六八參照)日本が自由貿易を要望していた事實は、日本が一輸入の禁止及制限の撤廃に關する協定に加入し、最後までこの協定に署名止まつたことから判断出來るのであります。(附録五、A、B、C、D)

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しかし、この会議の失敗の後、經濟動家主義の傾向は更に強くなり、國際貿易上の障壁はどの國に於いても愈々高められました。勿論このことは單に日本に対してのみなされたと云ふ訳ではありませんが、日本商品がこれらの手役の対象物として取上げられてゐた多くの例があるのであります。日本の輸出にとつて一大困難の原因となつたそれらの例を次に申し上げます。

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(一) 英國（附錄六）

(A) 輸入税の増加

長年に亘り自由貿易の國として知られて居る英國は、一九三一年十一月、異常に過多の輸入の抑制に関する條令を公布し、更に英屬諸からの商品を除く、全輸入商品に対し一律に従價一割を課税し、國內産業保護の爲に必要と認められる時には更に附加税をも課する旨の法律も制定したのであります。

(B) 英帝國經濟ブロックの強化

一九三二年の七、八月、オタワで英帝國經濟會議が開かれ、參加諸國間に、英帝國內各國間の經濟協力強化の爲の手段について意見一致を見ました。この會議の後、英國とこれに属する各國は外國からの輸入税率を高めると共に、英帝國に属する各國からの商品に対し輸入税を低減し又英帝國相互間貿易促進の爲に、それ以外の他國

（四）外國（附錄七）

に對しては不利な許可制度や割当制度を作つたのであります。

（四）爲替ダンピング税の賦課

通貨の價值低下を來してゐる國からの輸入品に對し特別税を賦課する制度が一九三一年八月一日に設定されました。日本商品は此の特別税の對象と見なされ、他國の商品に比して不利な状態に置かれました。

（四）割当制度の採用

一九三一年以來日本から輸入せられる非常に多數の商品に對して割当制度が採用せられました。

（四）關稅率の引上

右の（A）、（B）に申し上げたことに更に加へて、日本が非常に多くの利害關係を有してゐた多くの商品についても、一般關稅が引上げられてをります。

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日独逸（附録八）

(A) 外國爲替及外國商品の管理

一九三一年八月一日外國爲替管理を規定した緊急條令が公布されこれによつて、輸入は著しく制限を受けるのであります。

(B) 關稅と割當制度

一九三四年七月五日、關稅の引上、低下についての權限を經濟大臣に與へた法令が公布され、これ以來、外國商品の輸入防止の目的で稅率は頻繁に引上げられてをります、独逸は又輸入に對して特別割當制度を採用しましたが、これは或る種の限定された數量の商品に對してのみ低い稅率の適用を認めるものであります。

西和蘭（附録九）

(A) 輸入制限

一九三一年一月二四日、緊急條令が公布され、この規則は一九三三年一月一七日修正されて、政府に對して、外國商品輸入に對

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する割当制度の適用の権限を與へました。この條令の下に同國政府は日本が深い利害關係を持つ非常に多くの種類の物品に対する割当を定めたのであります。

(B) 關稅の増加と報復關稅法令の實施

一九三三年夏、和蘭と條約を有さず、和蘭からの商品に対し差別的取扱をした諸國の輸入の禁止又は制限乃至は特別稅の賦課、等の権限を政府に與へる法令が布告されました。又、一般關稅は大多數の商品に対して引上げられてをります。

西米國（附錄一〇）

(A) 關稅の増加

一九三〇年新關稅規則が實施され、輸入稅は大多數の商品に対して非常に引上げられました。

(B) 輸入稅の増加と行政手段に依る輸入の制限

一九三〇年關稅條令第三三六節、一九三三年國家產業復興法の五

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加税（附録一）

(A) 輸入税の増加

節及び農業調整法はそれぞれ、輸入税を増加し、或る種の條件下に輸入を制限せんが爲特別手段をとる権限を政府に與へました。これら権力の下に、多くの日本商品は不利な條件下におかれました。米國によつてとられることあるべき禁止手段を恐れるの余り、日本が自らの手で自制手段を講ずるの止むなきに至つた例が沢山あります。

一九三〇年の九月、國內産業保護の目的で關稅法の大修正が行はれ、オタワ協定成立後の一九三二年、同會議決定の趣旨に基いて關稅法は更に改正を見、これによつて、一般稅率及び中間稅率は著しく引上げられたのであります。他方英國商品に対して適用する特別關稅は引下げられてゐます。

公定價及び公定價替率の採用に依る日本商品に対する非友好的取扱

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出 産 品 一 附 録 一 二 一

(A) 輸入税の増加

一九二二年以來加奈陀は國內産業保護の爲、必要と認めた際は公定價の基礎の上に、指定された商品に対して特別税を課することになつてをりました。一九三一年には更に通貨の價值の下落して居ると見なされる國からの商品に対して課すべき爲替ダンピング税を採用しました。これらの方法によつて日本商品は非常に不利な條件下におかれたのであります。

オタワ協定成立後の一九三二年、関税は、外國商品に対する輸入税引上と英國商品に対する低減について大改正が行はれました。一九三四、五年にかけて日本として利害關係の甚だ多い多くの商品に對し更に輸入税の引上が行はれたのであります。

一九三六年五月二三日、当時日豪間に貿易の交渉が行はれて居且日本が重大關心を拂つて居つた綿織物、人造纖維織物に對し非

に苛酷な輸入税引上が爲されたのであります。

(甲) 一九三六年五月二三日の許可制度採用

一九三六年五月二三日濠洲は、綿織物、人絹織物を含む八十種の商品に対し、輸入税率増加と同時に許可制度を採用しました。

(丙) 中華民國（附録一三）

関税増加

一九三三年五月一日、日華関税協定は期限満期となり、同月二日、中國は新関税を布告すると共に、同日附を以て效力を發せしめたのであります。この修正は日華間に取引される殆ど全部の商品に対し苛烈な関税引上を行なつてをります。

(戊) 印度（附録一四）

関税引上

一九三三年一月、オタワ會議の結果として実施された新関税規則が実施になりました。これによりますと、大多數の商品に關して英

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(H) 蘭領東印度（附錄一五）

(A) 関税の引上

國からのものには特惠関税制度が採用されたのに反し、日本からのそれには重税が課せられてをります。この年三月には人絹織物、十二月には絹織物、絹及び其の他の織物、メリヤス及び其の他の品物に対して特別税が賦課せられ、日本商品にとり非常に不利となりました。一九三四年、更に日本商品に対し輸入税の増加が行はれた反面、英國商品の特惠待遇を更に厚くしてをります。

一九三一年正月以來、歳入増加を目的として輸入品に対して従價一割の課税が行はれました。一九三二年正月、これは二割に引上げられ、同年六月十五日には更に五割にまで引上げられました。一九三四年正月、多数の商品に対する一般輸入税も引上げられ、大多数の日本商品はこの輸入税増加の爲に非常に不利な影響を受けた次第であります。

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(B) 輸入の制限

一九三三年九月五日、緊急輸入制限法が閣印議會を通過し、諸種の品物に対する輸入制限の権限が政府に與へられました。この法律に基き政府は多数の品物について、数量、價格に於いての最高額を決定したので、多くの日本商品はこの方法の爲影響を蒙つたのであります。

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第三部 経済圧迫緩和の爲の日本の努力

各戰によつてとられた経済圧迫に直面して、日本は通商上の困難を緩和すべく手段を講ぜざるを得ませんでした。その方法の一として、日本は一九三四年「貿易調整及び通商の擁護に關する法律」と名附ける法律を発動しました。この法律は政府に対して日本の貿易保護の爲、日本の貿易に対して既に制限的手段をとり又はとる恐れのある諸々の商品に対して必要手段を講ずる権限を與へたものであります。

日本政府の意図は、右の法律を議會に提出した際の説明の如く、日本の貿易擁護の爲このやうな手段をとることを余儀なくせられない限り、この法律を発動しないことにめつたのであります。其餘、この法律は只の二回適用を見ただけでありまして、即ち、第一回は一九三五年加奈陀に対し、第二回は一九三六年薩州に対して適用を見たに過ぎません。

第二の手段として、通商の障礙との競争を緩和する爲輸出統制を強化し、発生する恐れのある諸種の困難を避けようとしたのであります。

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第三の手段として、通商上の障害除去と経済協力との目的で諸外國と商議を行つたのであります。それらの商議の例を次に述べます。

(一) 日本印度間通商交渉

印度は日本からの輸入増加を抑止する爲、附録一四の如き方法をとりました。日本は英政府に対し日本商品に公正な取扱を許與するやう要求したのでありますが、英政府はこの要求を却けたばかりでなく、一九三三年四月一日、當時有効であつた日印條約の條を通告し來つたのであります。(附録一六—A)そして同年六月七日、日本からの棉織物に対して従價七割五分の禁止的高關稅を賦課したのであります。このやうな手段に直面して、日本紡績聯合会では滿場一致を以て、この月の十三日印度棉花の不買を決議し(附録一六—B)兩國間貿易は非常に凶惡なものとなりました。日本政府はここに於いて英政府に対し、この問題解決の爲の會議開催を提唱した結果、日印代表者間の會議は一九三三年九月二五日か

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ら開かれ、翌一九三四年一月五日協定が成立いたしました。この協定は暫らくの後ロンドンで一九三四年七月一二日両者代表者間に「日印間通商關係に關する協定」及び附屬協定誓として正式調印され（弁護側誓証一八七三）D參照してをります。但しこの協定は、實質的には一月に就に諒解成立してをり、事實上、兩國貿易は、その時以來再開されてゐたものであります。

この協定で、日本は、一棉花年度に原棉百万俵を買入れることを條件として一ケ年三億二千五百万ヤードまでの綿製品を輸出することを認められ、この三億二千五百万ヤードと云ふ基礎量は、綿織物の割当量が何れの年度に於いても、いかなる場合でも四億ヤードを超過しないと云ふ條件の下に買入れる原棉の総量に應じて、増減し得べきものであります。綿織物への輸入税は従價七割五分から五割に引き下げられました。この協定は一九三七年三月三十一日まで有効でありましたが、その有効期限前、一九三六年

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會議が開かれ、印度からビルマが分離したことを考慮し、又、一九三四年以來の経緯に徴して、若干修正を加へてこの協定を継続することに決定を見ました。(弁護側書証一八八七参照) 尚、日本、ビルマ間にも新條約が結ばれたのでありますが、これはビルマの印度分離に成る新たな事態にそふ爲の手段としてでありました。(弁護側書証一八八八参照)

(二) 日本、加奈陀間通商交渉

加奈陀は第二部の六節に申し上げた通り日本商品に対し極めて不利な手廻をとりました。これらの手段の結果、日本から加奈陀への輸出は一九二九年二千七百万円以上であつたものが、一九三五年には八〇〇万円以下にまで減じてをります。日本は加奈陀政府に対して、同國間に良好な貿易關係が回復する爲、日本に不利な條件を改正するやう要求すると共に、日本は加奈陀の産物についての良い顧客であつて、貿易バランスは常に加奈陀に有利であ

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る事案についてもその任意を喚起したのでありました。しかし加
奈陀政府は、この日本政府の申出にさしたる関心を示さず、日本
商品に対する極めて不利な差別的待遇の適用を続けてをりました。
これらの状況の下に、一九三五年六月二六日、特別関税調査委
員会は日本政府に対し、貿易調査及び通商擁護法の規定を加奈陀
商品に適用して関税を引上げることとを勧告し、その結果政府は一
九三五年七月二〇日、小麦、麦粉及びその他二、三の加奈陀から
の輸入品に対し従價五割の特別輸入税を課することを決定したの
であります。(附録一七一A)

これに対して加奈陀政府は全日本商品に一律に従價三割三分三
分の一の輸入附加税を課することを決定し、かくして両国貿易は更
に悪化したのであります。(附録一七一B)。同年一〇月、加奈
陀では総選挙が行はれ、通商政策は自由、保守両党間の熱烈な論
議の的となりました。総選挙の結果自由党が勝利を占め、その力

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を結算することになりました。新首相マツケンジーキング氏は加藤公使に同駐米公使の交渉の開始を求め、一九三五年一月二六日両首脳に意見一致を見た結果、両首脳に良好な貿易関係が回復したのであります。(井田 昭一 一八七三、F)

三 日本、露州貿易交渉

日露貿易貿易交渉は、日本の対露輸出が増大してゐるにも拘らず、露州商品の日本輸入がそれ以上の増加をして居た爲、日本に非常な不利でありました。日本は露外債から、貿易税がそれら露品に比べて不利である爲、より以上に商品を買つて欲しいとの要求を受けておりました。このやうな状態に於いて、日本国内では露州に対して日本商品に対し今少し反動的取扱を訴へる露要求を行ふべきだとの強い意見があつたのであります。

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一九三四年五月、豪洲の外相ジョンレーサム卿は日本を訪れ、日本の層田外相との会談に於いて、兩國間經濟協力の促進の爲の交渉開始について同意しました。この貿易協定の交渉は一九三五年二月、キャンベラで開かれましたが、此の交渉を主管する大臣であるヘンリ、ガレット卿が會議中英本國へ旅立つた爲長期間休止され、一九三六年の始めに再開されました。しかし、豪洲側の強硬な態度の爲殆ど進展を示さなかつたのであります。とかくする中に、豪洲政府は一九三六年五月二三日、第二部第七節に記したやうな極めて苛酷な手段をとるに至つたのであります。日本政府は同國に対し「貿易調整及び通商保護法」を適用することに決し、六月二五日、豪洲からの小麦、麥粉、羊毛は許可制度の対象とされ、牛肉、バター、コンデンスミルク、皮革、獣皮、ラード、カゼインは従價五割の附加税を課することになりました（附録一八一A）。

豪洲政府は許可制度及び禁止的高関税を以て、日本商品の同國輸

[illegible]

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四 日本と英領東印度との貿易交渉

一九三三年の特別輸入制限法で、英印政府は、第二部第十節に記したやうに、日本商品の輸入制限の手段をとりました。その状態は昭和一九三四年六月から両国間に会議が開かれたのでありました。が成果を挙げることなく、同年末日本代表はパタビアを去りました。両国の船会社相互間の競争も又はげしく、この問題について一九三九年三月神戸で会議が開かれましたが失敗に終わりました。このやうな状況下で、一九三九年石沢氏が英領事としてパタビアに派遣され、英領事長ハルト爵士と交渉の結果、船舶、貿易の両件共友好な解決を話し合つたのであります。

これらの問題及び一九三〇、一九三一年の交渉については、石沢氏が証言することになつてをりますので、本件はこの程度に止めます。

同日英領事、人絹織物業代表者間の貿易交渉

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日本の織物の世界市場への輸出進展は大いに英國の関心を拂ふ所となり、英國側から、兩國の業者代表間に競争調整の爲の相談をしたいと申出があり、日本もこれを承諾して、一九三四年二月一日からロンドンで会議が開かれました。この会議で英國側は、世界の全市場についての協定を要求し、日本側は、議論の範圍に第三國と英國自治領についての問題を含めるべきではない、と主張し、この意見相違の爲、会議は最初から大困難に遭遇し遂に協定に達するこゝとが出来ませんでした。

このやうな状況下に、一九三四年五月七日、貿易先驅者ランシマン氏は議會に於いて、英國とその屬領殖民地への綿製品、人絹製品に対し一九二七年乃至三一年の輸入を基礎とした割当制度を適用する旨発表して（附録一九一A）、これは石各領域で逐次実行されたのであります。この割当制度の爲、日本製品の出産への輸出は、一九三三年の一萬八千万平方ヤードから、一九三五年には六千九十六万平方ヤードに減少してをります。（附録一九一B）

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(六) 日米貿易交渉

第二部第五節に申上げましたやうに、米國政府は自國産業を脅かすと認められる外國商品の輸入税を引上げ、又は輸入を制限する権限を有しておりました。日本からの商品の輸入は増加の傾向にあつた爲め、米國の關係業者は同國政府に対し自國の産業保護の爲め手段を講ずることを要求しました。

斯かる狀勢の下に、罐詰、冷蔵、鉛筆、陶磁器等の諸商品に關して、米國側との不必要な摩擦を避ける爲め、日本政府と關係業者の諸國体は自發的に對米輸出制限に就ての手段を講じたのであります（附録一〇）

綿製品については、マーキソン博士を首班とする綿業者代表が一九三七年一月來朝して日本側業者と商議した結果、次のような協定に達しました。即ち、日本側は綿製品の輸出量を、一九三八年一月三十一日までの二年間に、二億五千五百万平方ヤードに限定し、米

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國側は、米國政府が日本からの輸入綿製品に対して輸入税を上げぬことを認める、と云うのであります。(附録二〇一A)
フィリピン諸島への綿製品輸出については、米國政府の希望に應じて一九三五年に協定が成立し、日本は同方面向綿製品輸出量を一九三五年八月以來毎年四千五百万平方米に制限しております。(附録二〇一B)

以上は日本がその輸出進展を自割した例の若干を申し上げたのであります。かくして、かつては世界の注目をひいた日本の輸出は、一九三六年以來、日本からの投資が活潑に行われていた中華民國と滿洲を除いては、減少の傾向を示して來たのであります。一九三七年から米國は所謂日モラル、エンバーゴを行なっております。最初のうち、これは、さる種の軍需品に対して適用されたのみでありましたが、適用範囲は、同國政府が対日通商條約廢棄を通告し來つた一九三九年七月二六日以降、段々と拡大されて參りました。歐洲諸國

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との貿易も一九三九年九月歐洲戦争勃発により一段と困難となり更に英國の採用した「戦時禁制品制度」(附録二一I)や「対敵通商制限令」(附録二一IB)等の爲め歐洲諸國との貿易は事実上消滅したのであります。

このような状態になつて、外國からの必要物資の供給を如何にして確保するかは日本の重大関心を有する所でありまして、國內には東亞圈内の諸國との經濟提携を強化すべしとの意見が愈々高まつて來たのであります。この見地から日本は一九四〇年蘭印政府と交渉を開いたのであります。この協定に到達することが出來ず、一九四一年六月日本側代表は蘭印を後にしたのであります。

又、対米關係の改善についても熱烈な要望があり、同國との間に一九四一年四月以來交渉を行なつて参りましたが、さしたる進展を示さなかつたのであります。一九四一年七月二五日に至つて米國政府は在米日本資産の凍結を声明し、英國とその屬領、和蘭(蘭印)

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含む）も続いてこれに倣つたのであります。これ以來これら諸國と日本との貿易は全く姿を沒し、日本は石油、錫、棉その他各種重要物資の獲得の爲め殆んど手段を有せざるに至つたのであります。

D.D.1918

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月二十四日於東京

供 述 者

水 野 伊 太 郎

右ハ当立会人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ証明シマ
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Appendix 1

Excerpt from "World Economic Survey 1931 - 1932"

(ix) International Finance and Economic Nationalism.

If the analysis contained in the preceding sections of this chapter could be summed up in a single statement, it would be that the post-war world as a whole had failed to realise and provide for the necessities of an economic, and more particularly a financial, system that was international in its obligations and commitments. The extent of international economic development can easily be overstated. Indeed, the problems of maladjustment arise largely from the fact that, while some parts of the economic, and still more the financial, mechanism are thoroughly international and even cosmopolitan, other important sections of it are still organised and planned on a national basis. (p. 43)

Throughout 1931 and the first half of 1932, Europe held the centre of the stage, with only occasional attention diverted to the United States. But the financial situation of the rest of the world for the most part grew steadily worse also. Japan affords a good example of the strain. Prices fell in that country from 228 in January 1929 and 201 in January



1930 to 159 in January 1931 and 147 in November 1931, after which Japan left the gold standard. Exports fell off from Yen 2,218 million in 1929 to Yen 1,179 million in 1931, while imports were virtually halved also. In the invisible trade a surplus of Yen 220 million in 1928 had become a deficit of Yen 15 million by 1931. Earnings fell practically 10 per cent in 1931 and employment declined in approximately the same degree. In the first eleven months of 1931, Japan lost almost 40 per cent of her gold reserves, and this after she had lost 25 per cent in 1930. Her reserve, which had been Yen 1,087 million on January 18th, 1930, fell to Yen 521 million on December 5th, 1931. (p. 81)

(ii) The Growth of Economic Nationalism.

In the first chapter of this Survey, reference was made to some of the ways in which the war of 1914 - 1918 disturbed economic organization. It is difficult to measure with any exactitude the extent to which international trade was reduced. The available statistics are complicated by varying degrees of currency inflation, and the movement of war materials is difficult to separate from normal trade, which, indeed, could hardly be said to exist in the abnormal circumstances. Virtually all interchange between the belligerent groups ceased, neutrals were affected by blockades and controls, and, despite

the stimulus given to production and trade in areas outside Europe, the bulk of world trade declined heavily.

Apart from the general decline and the very considerable shifts in the relative positions of the various countries in this respect, there were other special factors which rendered commercial policy both complex and unstable at this period. One result of the peace treaties had been the creation of many new States in Europe and considerable alteration of frontiers. In this way, not only were new Customs barriers erected, but new industrial and commercial groupings cut across existing organization. The revenues needed by States at this period of financial exhaustion reinforced the strong pressure for protection of the new economic units.

The war had left many legacies of trade restrictions and governmental practices which operated as interferences with trade. Requisitions, controls, priority systems, prohibitions of import or export, price fixation, Government monopolies and enterprise all reinforced the effect of tariff barriers. But probably the greatest hindrance to trade arose from the disordered state of the various currencies. Inflation in various degrees, continually changing and increasing taxation, exchange rates that fluctuated not only from day to day but from hour to hour demoralized the contractual basis of regular trade.

It was for this reason that Governments, acting in concert

with the international organisation of the League of Nations and through diplomatic conferences, devoted their first efforts at reconstruction to financial and currency problems. The success of these concerted efforts was encouraging. Agreements, particularly at the Brussels Conference (1920), on the principles of currency and financial administration ¹ were quickly followed by efforts to balance national budgets, which ultimately put an end to inflation. Provisional agreement on reparation questions, concerted effort to stabilise the financial situation of certain European countries and a general measure of recovery from the depression of 1921 had restored world production and trade to the pre-war level by 1925 and had also paved the way for further recovery in Europe, which still lagged behind the rest of the world.

The lower level of prices ruling after 1921 had aggravated the effect of tariff barriers by increasing the real burden of the wide ranges of specific duties which had been imposed at a time when prices were higher. The addition of many new tariff barriers, the raising of their levels and the survival of many irritating and restrictive prohibitions and controls imposed during the war also pointed to restrictive commercial policies as an outstanding obstacle to the renewal of international economic co-operation.

The World Economic Conference which met in May 1927 surveyed the whole field of trade restrictions and was practically

¹ Report of Brussels Financial Conference, 1920 (Document C.10.M. 7.1923).

unanimous regarding the necessity for their removal. The Conference made, in fact, a categorical declaration that ~~the~~ the time has come to put a stop to the growth of Customs tariffs and to reverse the direction of the movement".

Three possible lines of action were envisaged -- individual action by States with regard to their own tariffs; bilateral action through the conclusion of suitable commercial treaties; and collective action by the negotiation of multilateral agreements. The Conference was important, therefore, mainly as a demonstration of the widespread recognition of the importance of international economic co-operation. Its discussions, resolutions and reports form what is virtually a manifesto of a movement towards free trade conceived not on national but on international lines. The validity of this general programme has been many times reasserted; but action in such matters is the prerogative of national Governments and, as ~~succeeding~~ events will show, the forces of economic nationalism have overwhelmed them. The course of events has, almost without exception, been away from freer co-operation, so that, in 1932, international trade is, in fact, far more restricted than it was five years earlier when the World Economic Conference unanimously affirmed the value and necessity of freer world trade.

Apart from the survival of many war-time prohibitions restrictions and hampering regulations, there had been, as soon

as the war ended, a remarkable exhibition of nationalist economic policies. In part, they were designed to protect the new industries and channels of trade that had been opened up during the war period. There was fear also of exchange dumping and of renewed competition from Germany. The chemical industries in particular were regarded as vital for military reasons. The heavy industries, like iron and steel, and many so-called key industries were protected also. Great Britain, France and Italy all imposed protective tariffs in the years 1920 and 1921. The newer European States also hastily erected tariff barriers to protect and foster their industrial development. Up till about 1925, therefore, there was a general upward movement of tariffs, particularly marked in relation to industrial products. The memorandum on Tariff Level Indices, prepared for the World Economic Conference, shows also that, in many overseas countries such as Australia and India, there had been a marked rise in the tariffs imposed upon manufactured articles.¹

When the World Economic Conference met in 1927, the tariff situation, however, still remained fairly open. With the comparative settlement of currency disorders and the general recovery of production and trade after 1924 - 25, it was possible, and even necessary in a great many countries, to consider the consolidation and stabilisation of tariff and Customs arrangements

¹ Tariff Level Indices (document C.E.I.37). See also A. Loveday, Britain and World Trade. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1931, pages 35--46.

that had been devised as temporary measures in the previous years of wide price fluctuations. The whole period 1921 - 1926 was characterised by great activity in regard to tariff and Customs legislation, and many important commercial treaties and bilateral agreements were concluded. These, however, were mostly for very short periods of a year or less and, in 1927, there still remained the possibility of negotiated concessions and adjustment.

The Economic Consultative Committee set up by the World Economic Conference was able to report at its first meeting in 1928 that "the effect of the Conference has already substantially checked the upward movement of tariffs, which was in full swing in May 1927". The bases for this statement were mainly the abandonment by certain States of tariff increases that had been contemplated, the negotiation of several bilateral agreements which contained tariff reductions, a marked tendency to consolidate and stabilise tariff schedules, and the negotiation of the first multilateral agreement aiming at the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions which had survived from the war period. An outstanding example of the more co-operative attitude of leading countries was the commercial treaty between France and Germany which was finally agreed upon in August 1927 after negotiations which had extended over three years.

Some progress was being made, therefore, along all three lines which the Conference had laid down -- unilateral tariff action, bilateral treaties and multilateral conventions. In addition, a beginning was made with the examination of various forms of administrative protectionism and similar hindrances to the free flow of world trade.

The impetus thus derived from the World Economic Conference was, however, both limited and temporary in its effects. In regard to unilateral tariff action, the most that could be claimed was that, for some months after May 1927, there appeared to be a halt in the imposition of higher duties. The Economic Consultative Committee, in its second report (May 1929), recognized that, while "the check to the forces which are continuously being exerted in every country in favour of greater protection has persisted", there was, even in 1928, little sign of "a move in the opposite direction". On the contrary, there were many signs that the protectionist current was setting in more strongly than ever. By the beginning of 1929, there was no longer any doubt of this tendency.

The forces making for higher or lower tariff policies thus seem to have been evenly poised for a few months; but the international outlook faded as the agricultural States of the world began in 1928-29 to feel the first stringency which preceded the depression. In 1928, Persia and China introduced their first autonomous tariffs, while Spain, Peru and Chile made

general revisions. In Europe, particularly in Germany and Sweden, there were revisions and eliminations, mostly of a downward character ^{except in} regard to the agricultural protection mentioned below. The Economic Consultative Committee at this time recognised that the issue, a drawn battle in 1927-28, would be decided by the character of the new tariffs under consideration in 1929 by Brazil, Egypt, Finland, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey and the United States.

The development of agricultural protection in Europe, however, proved to be decisive. The continuous raising of tariff duties on industrial products in so many States, during the period 1921-1925, had left what the agricultural producers regarded as an invidious and unbalanced tariff situation. As long as food imports were needed in post-war Europe, agricultural prices remained relatively satisfactory; but the new German tariff law of 1925, which reimposed higher duties on food imports, proved to be the beginning of a strong upward movement of agricultural tariffs designed to protect home agricultural markets. In protecting its agriculturists, Germany had progressively to close its markets to the producers of other countries. In so doing, it became necessary to denounce the commercial treaties with Holland; Finland and Sweden, in so far as they related to imports of agricultural products. Moreover, the original restoration of food duties in 1925 had imposed the "middle

rates" of 1902, but successive revisions raised these rates until. in 1929, a new and much more drastic range of duties was imposed, only to be replaced in April 1930 by even more prohibitive rates which, as the depression deepened, were supplemented by the variety of administrative measures discussed later.¹

These developments were paralleled in many other European States, and the agricultural countries of Central and Eastern Europe, crushed between the strong competition from the large-scale cereal and meat producers of the newer lands such as Canada, Australia and the Argentine, and the progressive closing of their neighbouring markets, were themselves forced into high protection and other restrictive measures. As the depression developed, the free markets, particularly for grain, constantly narrowed. Italy, France and Germany erected higher tariff barriers and supplemented them with administrative measures; in Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, State controls or monopolies govern the markets. Milling regulations, quotas, import licences further protect the home growers. In Roumania, on the other hand, there is a direct export bounty, and in Hungary a tax on flour consumption, while in Germany, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and Austria, the export of cereals is encouraged by the issue of "import

¹ See section (iv).

bonds" to exporters of grain.

It was this pressure for agricultural protection which destroyed the movement towards freer trade in the years 1927 and 1928. The plight of the agricultural countries of Central and Eastern Europe illustrates very well the fundamental maladjustments that created the depression. The agricultural producers in these countries are faced with heavy competition from overseas exporters, burdened with over-borrowing, their migration restricted, their trade outlets closed. Despite repeated efforts to discover some method of economic co-operation, they are in 1932 forced back, in self-defense, to increasing measures of import restriction, financial difficulties, and lowered standards of living.

Alarmed at the prospects of a new tariff war, of which the signs were clearly visible in 1929, the meeting of the Assembly in September 1929 had given favourable attention to the proposals made for a "tariff truce" to last for two or three years, during which time negotiations might be undertaken for a more permanent settlement. The immediate effect of the proposed truce was to accelerate action on the part of many States which deemed their tariffs too low, or desired to gain a more advantageous bargaining position. A new impulse was given, therefore, to the already powerful forces making for higher protection. The later development of the proposal for a tariff truce is more conveniently considered below.

From the middle of 1929, the steady deepening of depression, particularly in the raw-material-producing countries, greatly reinforced the pressure for higher tariffs. At this period, there appeared the additional motive of reducing imports in order to provide a strong favourable or active export balance from which the heavy overseas financial commitments of these countries might be met. From this time forward, therefore, the usual protectionist and revenue arguments for higher tariffs were reinforced and quickly overshadowed by the necessity for securing an active "balance of trade".

The whole movement was undoubtedly accentuated both by the alarm and resentment felt in many countries as the discussions of the new Hawley-Smoot tariff dragged on in the United States Congress from May 1929 to June 1930, and by the real effects of that tariff when it went into operation. It was followed quickly by new tariffs in many other countries, among others, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, France, Italy, Spain, Australia, New Zealand. In the case of the British Dominions, higher general tariffs were accompanied by an increased measure of imperial preference, and the general idea of a more extensive system of preferential duties with the British Empire was appreciably advanced.

It is obvious, therefore, that by the end of 1930 the protectionist current was running at full tide. The unilateral action of the various States mentioned above had brought into

existence tariffs that were appreciably higher all round. The deepening of the economic depression throughout the year made still more strongly for economic nationalism and, in the scramble for national security, the international aspects of tariff alterations did not weigh heavily.

When the financial crisis supervened in the spring of 1931, the imposition of restrictions upon commerce took on panic proportions. No country was immune, as the difficulty of transferring foreign exchange spread from debtors to creditors. The rapid succession of tariff changes, exchange controls, contingent systems, clearing arrangements is a confusing story that cannot be treated in detail, but the inevitable results in further restricting the volume of trade, raising the costs and complicating the machinery of trade regulation are only too clear.

Even the briefest record of the details of the almost universal movement towards higher tariffs would be impossible in this Survey, but reference should be made to the outstanding case of Great Britain. For more than ninety years, since Sir Robert Peel introduced the budget of 1842, Great Britain had been a free-trade country. Indeed, the movement towards freer trade began much earlier. The length and strength of this free-trade position render its abandonment the more notable. Temporary war restrictions and controls, followed by safeguarding duties for the protection of key industries immediately after the war, had made breaches in the free-trade system; but the reversal

of general policy in 1931-32 was more thorough-going and complete. The first step in this reversal of policy was the imposition of temporary duties of 50 per cent on a long list of commodities the importation of which was held to be abnormal in quantity. A further list of agricultural, horticultural and garden imports was met with similar treatment, in this case by the imposition of duties approximating $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent, but devised, in some cases, on a sliding scale designed to combat the import of early fruit and vegetables. These measures, imposed in November and December 1931, were followed in the early months of 1932 by legislation establishing a wheat quota, and, finally, by a general tariff. The latter was entrusted to a specially constituted permanent committee which in April recommended an extensive list of duties.¹ The range of duties recommended was from 10 per cent to $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent, the main grouping being at the lower rates. Imports from the British Empire of commodities subject to the new duties are exempt pending negotiations with the Dominions. The commodities

¹ Import Duties. Recommendations of the Import Duties Advisory Committee and Additional Import Duties (No. 1) Order, 1932. Cmd. 4066.

Also "British Tariff Policy 1932" prepared for the Fifth Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, by Members of a Joint Study Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

covered by the new duties represent a substantial proportion of the total imports of Great Britain. Calculations based upon the trade returns of 1930 show a free list of approximately only a-third of the total imports, while about 40 per cent of the total (excluding 10 per cent, the produce of the Empire) is subject to the new duties. Great Britain, therefore, must now be placed among the countries which have at least a medium-range protective tariff system.

In recommending the first general tariff in April 1932, the Advisory Committee announced its intention not to recommend any lowering of duties for at least a year. Since the tariff as recommended was adopted by Parliament with few major amendments and the power of interim revision is delegated to the Advisory Committee, the use of the tariff for bargaining purposes is somewhat restricted by this pledge. Negotiations are actively under way also with the self-governing Dominions, and an Imperial Conference will meet at Ottawa in July 1932 to discuss the imperial aspects of the new regime. Both in the departure of Great Britain from its free-trade tradition and in the prospect of closer tariff relations within the British Empire, these developments change significantly the whole atmosphere of international discussions on tariffs and trade.

(iii) Bilateral and Multilateral Negotiations.

If attention is turned to the bilateral treaties which multiplied after 1927, the story is much the same. The method of bilateral negotiation for the reduction of tariff charges was one of the most hopeful avenues of progress envisaged by the World Economic Conference. This was particularly the case when the treaties included clauses for "most-favoured-nation treatment", since successive reductions of duties accrued, not only to the contracting parties, but also to all those countries which had bargained for most-favoured-nation treatment with them.

Numerous treaties were negotiated in 1927 and succeeding years, and it was evident that they held promise, not only of gradual tariff reductions, but also of agreements concerning veterinary controls, Customs formalities and many other measures of administrative protection. The period for which most of them were negotiated was, however, very short, in most cases a year only, and the contracting parties therefore retained liberty of action. As the tide of protectionism rose during the depression, such bilateral agreements became instruments for negotiation on a higher tariff level rather than means for a gradual approach to an all-round reduction of trade restrictions.

As the depression deepened, there were two distinct but related developments of this method of negotiation, particularly among the European countries. There was much discussion of

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regional agreements, and on December 22nd, 1930, a Convention was signed at Oslo by the representatives of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Sweden and Belgium which provided a permanent basis for their tariff relations and established a procedure of notification among them in regard to tariff changes.

Other discussions relating to the possibility of regional agreements, particularly among the Central and Eastern European countries, were complicated both by political considerations and by the financial difficulties of those States. Successive conferences of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe were held at Warsaw (August 1930), Bucharest (October 1930), Belgrade (November 1930) and Warsaw (November 1930). The eight countries represented at these conferences¹ were concerned primarily with the depressed condition of agriculture and particularly of cereal-growing. They contemplated the institution of national controls for the sale and export of these products, but also asked preferential treatment in regard to them from the importing countries of Western Europe. Such preferential treatment, in certain case, would have cut across the most-favoured-nation clauses of existing treaties, but was strongly advocated as a temporary measure affecting only a comparatively small volume of produce on the ground that agriculture was the fundamental economic basis of the States concerned. This whole discussion was complicated in March 1931 by the announcement

¹ Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

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of a projected Austro-German Customs Union, a project which was later withdrawn by its proposers.

Bilateral negotiations, extended to the discussion of regional agreements, therefore, led back again directly to the international aspects of trade restriction and regulation. It is convenient at this point to take up the story of the first effort at multilateral negotiations. The World Economic Conference had recommended this as the third method of approach to freer trade, and in the course of 1928, as has already been stated, a Convention was negotiated for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. This Convention was to come into force if eighteen ratifications had been received by September 30th, 1929. At that date, however, only seventeen States had ratified it, and a new conference was called in December 1929, which again failed to secure the necessary agreement.

Another conference held from November 5th to December 5th, 1929, to discuss a Convention giving greater liberty to foreign resident traders, also broke down on the refusal of certain States to change their existing legislation.

The first meeting called to consider concerted economic action in general tariff matters was that convened to take up the proposal advocated at the Assembly in September 1929 for a tariff truce. It met under unfavourable circumstances in February 1930, after the failure of the conferences mentioned above and after it was clear that the new United States tariff would be

strongly protectionist. Moreover, the economic depression was now well advanced, and the proposal for a tariff truce was therefore replaced by a commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930, prolonging existing commercial agreements till April 1st, 1931, and setting up a given procedure of consultation to be followed when duties were increased. At the same time, a protocol was signed opening the way to further negotiations of a more permanent character.

It was at this point that the regional discussions in Eastern Europe, and particularly the situation of the Dominion countries, were related once again to the general discussions. The need for financial assistance to these countries was recognised, but strong objections were raised to the granting of preference on cereal products.

The Assembly devoted some attention in 1930 also to this problem. Even stronger objections to the preferential proposals were voiced by the representatives of various non-European agricultural countries. A new turn was given to the whole discussion, however, by the memorandum presented to the Assembly by M. Briand, on behalf of the French Government, proposing the constitution of a Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

Before taking up the account of this Commission's work, however, it is necessary to record the continuation of the efforts to find some basis for concerted economic action in general

tariff matters.

A second conference for this purpose met in November 1930 to consider ways and means of putting the Convention of March 24th, 1930, into effect. The Economic Committee of the League had in the meantime considered this problem and suggested the desirability of negotiations for lower tariffs and the consideration of temporary preferential arrangements for the European agricultural countries. The conference, however, remitted the first of these suggestions to the various Governments for bilateral action and, after consideration of the objections raised to the preferential proposals, failed to endorse them. On the other hand, it recommended that an international organization of agricultural credit should be attempted. No headway was made in regard to the proposed Convention of March 24th, 1930, and, after further discussion at a second session in March 1931, the Convention still remained a project without practical application. The first efforts at multilateral negotiation therefore ended in temporary failure.

Meantime, the Commission of Enquiry for European Union had held a preliminary meeting in January 1931, and had called a meeting at Paris, in the succeeding month, of the cereal exporting and importing countries of Europe, the chief result of which was that the importing countries declared themselves ready to reserve an import quota for wheat produced in Europe and to consider similar action in the case of maize and barley,

while deferring for a time consideration of rye and oats. A committee was also set up to consider the problem of disposing of the surplus from future harvests. Later meetings of the commission of Enquiry were occupied largely with the discussion of a pact of economic non-aggression proposed by the Soviet Union, but the Eastern European countries have maintained their request for preferential treatment of their cereals.

In 1931, however, the whole problem was submerged in the financial difficulties and particularly the controls of foreign exchanges necessitated by the severity of the crisis. Discussions continued both in the Economic Committee of the League and in the Commission of Enquiry for European Union. A draft project for an International Agricultural Credit Association was signed by sixteen States in May 1931, but has not been brought into existence. Various proposals for the alleviation of unemployment and for the facilitating of long-term investments have been mooted. Committees have considered the market situation of special products such as hops, tobacco, etc. But the shadow of the depression has been over all such proposals. financial provision has been wanting, and international economic co-operation has proved impossible, while national Governments have been faced with economic insecurity within their own borders.

(iv) The Control of Exchange.

The regulation and restriction of international trade, already gravely complicated by the almost universal raising of tariff barriers and the failure of multilateral negotiations, took on a new aspect in the latter part of 1931, when one debtor country after another was forced to institute drastic controls of the foreign exchanges in order to safeguard the stability of its currency and to provide, as far as possible, the means for meeting its external financial obligations. Exchange controls were unfortunately not altogether a new phenomenon in the post-war world. During the period of currency inflation, the pegging of exchange had been practised by many countries in one way or another. When drastic efforts became necessary to reorganise and stabilise the currencies which had broken down after severe inflation, these exchange controls were rigidly exercised. With the movement back to the gold standard after 1925, however, the most restrictive of the controls were gradually removed.

Though there were signs of difficulty, for example in Germany in the summer of 1930, the severe financial phase of the economic depression may be dated from May 1931, when the Creditanstalt difficulties involved the National Bank and the Government of Austria. The weak financial situation that was then revealed, coupled with the effect of the depression upon agricultural prices and therefore upon export values, made in more than ever necessary

to provide for larger export balances, while at the same time conserving the exchange parities of the local currencies in order to avoid increasing the burden of external debt, which was already heavily increased by the fall in gold prices. The provision of such an active trade balance might be maximised by encouraging exports or by discouraging imports, or both. The encouragement of exports was a policy that had very definite limits set both by domestic production and consumption and by the capacity and willingness of the international market to absorb increased quantities of the raw materials and food-stuffs, which were the main resources of most of these debtor countries.

Moreover, the protectionist movement had set in so strongly by the middle of 1931 that markets were increasingly restricted. The higher United States tariff of 1930 had been followed by many other tariff systems; both France and Belgium introduced a system of licensing imports in the third quarter of 1931, Czechoslovakia did the same in July, and Sweden introduced a wheat monopoly in June. These and other systems of import control it should be remembered, were added to constantly higher tariff barriers, many of them being reprisals against the tariff barriers of other countries. By the end of 1931, licences had led to quota or contingent systems, many countries had left the gold standard, others had thereupon reintroduced additional

exchange-dumping duties, commercial treaties were being denounced, and cumulative restrictions were being placed in the way of international trade. A summary list of the main measures adopted will indicate both the universality and the complexity of trade restrictions.

The first type consisted in the control of foreign exchange transactions to check any flight of capital and to conserve the available exchange resources for the most essential national requirements. Such controls were in force in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Argentine, Brazil, Chile and India, while in Norway the banks exercised unofficial control. During the early months of 1932, Denmark and Roumania introduced control systems, but Finland abandoned such restrictions on December 31st, 1931.

More direct reduction of imports was achieved in 1931 by the introduction of quotas (Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands and Turkey); by prohibitions (Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Poland, Turkey and Colombia); by State monopolies (Estonia and Sweden), by new import duties (Great Britain, by increased duties (Austria, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, the Union of South Africa and Switzerland); and by Customs surtaxes for depreciated exchange (Canada and France).

In addition, the abandonment of the gold standard by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Sweden had considerably hampered imports into those markets. In addition to these countries, Bolivia, Chile, Greece, Siam and Peru abandoned the gold standard in the early months of 1932. In many other countries, its maintenance was more nominal than real, and it was a truer representation of the facts to say that in some half-dozen countries only was the gold standard maintained without special restrictions.

Such a recital of the progressive and cumulative imposition of restrictions in so many countries sufficiently explains the manner in which currency disorganization in recent months has caused a creeping paralysis of international trade.

There are many other ways, besides the direct effect of higher duties, in which this complication of regulations embarrasses international trade. Formalities have multiplied and become both hampering and costly; licences, if granted for the year, cause gluts and then scarcities, or, if granted monthly, prevent an orderly development of trade. Contingents or quotas cut across most-favoured-nation arrangements and, moreover, dislocate the relations of supply and demand. Decisions taken by civil servants in the "national interest" differ considerably from those dictated by the normal relations of consumer and

producer. As a particular important instance of this may be cited the importance attached in the various systems of exchange controls to the service of debt as distinct from the import needs of the country. The world is becoming enmeshed in a network of temporary ad hoc regulations which will be extremely difficult to disentangle.

In an effort to cope with certain of these evils, different countries have negotiated bilateral "clearing agreements", by which imports and exports are balanced as between the two countries concerned. There are, however, very great difficulties, in practice, in maintaining such agreements. International trade is rarely bilateral, and the effort to balance the import and export relations of two particular countries involves the dislocation of the normal many-cornered trade that has been built up by decades of international co-operation. Essentially, such clearing agreements are temporary and unsatisfactory devices to meet an impossible situation.

It is impossible in any brief summary to make anything like a complete statement of all the various devices brought into use to restrict trade. Especially after the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain in September 1931, there has been a veritable panic, which has piled new tariffs on old, turned licensing systems into prohibitions, monopolies and contingents; denounced existing commercial agreements; created more and

more rigid exchange controls issuing in debt moratoria and paralysed trade; and substituted a slight and temporary framework of clearing agreements for previously existing treaties. The bankers or civil servants have had thrust on them the duty of regulating commercial intercourse, and merchants have been so hemmed in by regulations that freedom of trade has almost ceased to exist.

It would be invidious to take the case of particular countries; as anything more than illustrative of general situations. Many of the debtor countries are virtually at a standstill with rigid exchange controls, debt moratoria, and ever-increasing governmental control of economic life. The great creditor countries are almost equally affected. The United States, since its tariff action in 1930, has not added further barriers to trade, but Great Britain, in November and December 1931, placed duties of 50 per cent on three long lists of imports, and followed these lists with two others relating to agricultural imports subjected to duties based on an average of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, besides passing an Act providing for a wheat quota and finally introducing a general tariff.¹ Holland, another traditional free-trade country, raised its tariff barriers in November and, in the following month, introduced a system of "contingents". France and Germany, from the middle of 1931, have striven to protect their agriculture

¹ See section (11).

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by a very wide contingent system, the imposition of "exchange-dumping" duties and reprisals against other countries which limit either their exports or payment for them.

These are merely examples chosen almost at random. There has never before been such a wholesale and widespread retreat from international economic co-operation. The results are already sufficiently manifest in the reduction of trade, which has been outlined in a previous chapter. The full consequences, however, have yet to work themselves out in the standard of living of the peoples of the world. Reversion from a highly organised and interdependent society to the simpler forms of national sufficiency is a costly process, and it has become quite clear that the remedy for international maladjustments is not to be found in a flight to economic nationalism.

(v) The International Aspects of Trade Regulation.

Running through this whole story of trade regulation and restriction in the crisis years, there is the definite conflict of economic and social conceptions referred to briefly in the first section of this chapter. In the field of action, national forces and institutions have been completely dominant. The proposals for international action have met with scant success. This is not, after all, difficult to understand. The crisis through which the world has passed, and is still passing, has

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never been paralleled in duration, universality or intensity. It has brought into challenge the whole of organised economic and political life.

The international conception of developing world unity was by no means widely accepted even before the war. Years of war and post-war struggle and propaganda were hardly likely to establish it, even though the fact of economic development pointed to increasing interdependence. The great bulk of social life and education is still organised on national bases, the preservation of which is regarded as the primary duty of citizenship. There is much that is wholesome and valid in this conception of national life, and it is natural that the advent of a disastrous crisis should evoke a strong impulse to ensure stability in national affairs.

Yet the events of recent years, and more especially of recent months, have demonstrated how large a part international relations have come to play even in national life and affairs. Interdependence, especially in the financial and economic sphere, has been proved, even in the process of endeavouring to secure national sufficiency. The task of synthesis remains. What is valuable and useful for the welfare of the people in national organisation must be reconciled with the fact that every nation is now dependent upon every other.

It is noteworthy, therefore, that, throughout the crisis,

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international negotiations have been maintained, even in many of the processes of unilateral action. There have been tariff wars before, never perhaps on such a desperate scale, but, on the other hand, never before conducted internationally. The "habit of conference" has persisted, the multilateral aspect of negotiations has been maintained, even when they have issued in drastic unilateral action. The process may have failed but the machinery is not destroyed.

Moreover, this is the first great economic crisis in which the necessity of international economic co-operation has been steadily maintained, not only as an ideal, but as a practical working solution. Successive official and unofficial conferences have endorsed the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1927. Despite national actions to the contrary, even national representatives assembled in international conference have admitted and upheld the validity of this international program.

There is, therefore, a solid and growing body of support for the view that the way out of the crisis is by an increasing rather than a decreasing measure of international economic co-operation. Action follows upon conviction and conviction waits often upon the exhaustion of other possibilities. Moreover, action in such a vast field cannot be simple. Financial, monetary, commercial and other economic aspects of the problem are inter-linked and all depend to some extent upon political settlement

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and appeasement. The downward slope of the crisis has seen reversion to the more primitive forms of economic nationalism in unprecedented degree; the upward slope awaits and will itself facilitate a return to the realities of interdependence.

(pp. 276 ~ 291)

Certificate
Statement of Authenticity

I, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 328 pages and 3 attached maps and entitled "World Economic Survey 1931-2" is a document compiled and published by the League of Nations and in the custody of Japanese Foreign Office.

certified at Tokyo
on this 2nd day of August, 1947.

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

Witness: /s/ URAHE, Katsuma
(seal)



井 設 訓 文 書 第 一 九 一 八 号 附 録 一

「世界經濟概観一九三一—三二年」 攷 萃

（） 國 際 金 融 と 經 濟 的 國 家 主 義

本章前節に述べてある辨説を一言にして綜合することが出来ると思
れば次の通りとなろう。

戦後の世界は全体として其の制約が國際的である經濟上の特に財政
上の体系の必要とする所を認識せず又之に對処することに失敗した國
際經濟發達の程度は稍もすれば言い過ぎとなるものである。調整の失
敗は經濟の取る部門更に運んだ程度で金融の機構は全く國際的であり
世界的であるが經濟の他の重要な部門はなお國家的基礎の下に組織せ
られ且つ計画せられてゐると云う事實から主として生ずるのである

(四三頁)

× × × ×

一九三一年及び一九三二年の前半を通じ歐洲は舞台の中心となり注意



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は合衆國に時々向けられたのに過ぎない。然し世界の他の國の財政金融
状態も亦大部分の悪化を続けたのである日本は窮迫のよい実例である日
本では物價は一九二九年一月の二二八から一九三〇年一月には二〇一に一
九三一年一月には一五九に而して一九三一年十一月には一四七に下落した
その後日本は金本位を離脱したのである輸出は一九二九年の二十二億二
千百八十万円から一九三一年には十一億七千九百万円に減少し輸入も亦
大体半分になつた。貿易外收支も一九二八年には二億二千万円の収超
過であつたが一九三一年には千五百万円の支拂超過となつた所得も一九
三一年には美幣上一割低下し賦税も略同程度に減少した一九三一年の始
めの十一カ月間に日本はその金準備の約四割を失つたが之は一九三〇年
に二割五分を失つた後のことである一九三〇年一月十八日に十億八千七
百万円であつた日本の金準備は一九三一年十二月五日には五億二千百万
円に下がつた

X
X
X
X

(八一頁)

—2—



二 経済的國家主義の發生

戦争は貿易制限と貿易に干渉した政府の措置を遺した後始、管理、
優先制度、輸入又は輸出の禁止、價格の公定、政府の独占と企業等此
等は總て關稅障壁の効果を強化した然し多分貿易の最大の障害は諸國
貨幣の混亂から生じたのである程度を異にするインフレーションは關
稅を絶えず變更し増加し日々刻々變動する爲替率は正常貿易の契約の
基礎を不安としたのである

一九二一年以後の物價の下落は物價の高かつたときに課せられていた風況
因に亘る從量稅が事實上負担を増加させることとなり關稅障壁の惡影響
を大ならしめた多くの新關稅障壁の追加、關稅率の引上及び戦争中に始
められた面倒な制限的の禁止及び管理の強りも亦國際經濟協力の更新に
顯著な障害となつて制限的通商政策へと指同させたのであつた



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一九二七年五月開催せられた世界經濟會議は通商制限の全般に亘つて
審議し制限撤廃の必要につき事實上全会一致であつた實際會議は「關稅
の増加を終止しその動向を再検討すべき時は來た」との明白な宣言をした
のであつた

戰時中の禁止、制限及び阻止的規則が多く廢されたことは暫く置き戰
争が終了するや否や國家主義的經濟政策が顯著に展示された右は一部は
新工業と戰時中に開かれた通商路を保護せんとするものであつたなお爲
害ダンピング及び強迫の更新せる競争に対する恐怖もあつた

然し一九二七年世界經濟會議が開催せられたときは關稅の狀態はまだ
かなり見込があつた貨幣の混亂も相當に落ちつき一九二四―二五年後生
產及び貿易は一般的に回復し且つ又多數の國では前の廣きに亘り價格の
變動の甚しかつた年に臨時的措置として定められた關稅率及び關稅上の



諸措置を安定させる必要もあつたのである一九二一―二六年の全期間は
関税率及び関税の立法が盛んに行われたときで多数の重要な通商條約と
二國間條約が締結された然し此等は最低一年又はそれ以下の非常に短い
期間に對するもので交渉に依る試歩及び調整の可能性はなお残されてい
た

世界經濟會議に依り設置された經濟諮問委員會は一九二八年の第一回
會合で「會議の結果一九二七年五月に盛んであつた關稅引上は既に相當
に阻止せられた」と報告することが出来た

然し世界經濟會議の對したかかる刺戟はその効果は局限せられ又一時
的のものであつた各國独自の關稅措置について言ひ得ることは精々一九
二七年五月以後數カ月間關稅引上が止つた像に見えたと云うに過ぎない
經濟諮問委員會は第二回報告（一九二九年五月）で「各國において更に
大なる保護の爲め絶えず行われおる力を阻止せんとすることは續いている



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が「一九二八年でさへ」反対の方向への動き」は殆んどないと云うことを認めている却て保護主義の力が以前より一層強くなりつつあると云う多額の徴候があつた一九二九年の始めまでにはもはや此の傾向につき何事の疑はなかつた

不況の進展に伴い自由市場特に穀類の市場は絶えず狭隘となつてきた伊太利、佛蘭西及び独逸は関税障壁を高め且つ之を補うに行政的措置をもつてした。諸威、瑞典、チエツコスロヴァキア及び瑞西では國家管理又は独占が市場を支配した製粉規則、割当、輸入許可が更に國內の生産者を保護した

新関税戦の散漫は一九二九年には明らかに脱取せらるる様になつたがその見透しに當いて一九二九年九月連盟議会は二三年続く関税休戦の提案に好意ある注意を拂つた此の期間中にもつと恒久性のある解決の爲交渉しようとするのである休戦提議の直ちに爲したものは自國の関税率が

X

X

X

X



低きに過ぎると考え又は懸引上もつと有利な地位を獲得せんとする多数
國の行爲の速度を加えたことであつたその爲に保護を高めようとしてい
た既に力強い勢力に刺戟を與えることとなつた

× × × × ×

一九二九年の中頃から次第に深まり行く不況は特に原料生産國で著し
かつたが關稅を高めようとする正力を強化した此の時に当り大なる輸出
超過を得ん爲輸入を減少させようとする新動機が加わつた此の輸出超過
に依つて此等の國の負う大なる海外支拂は賄われるのであるそれで此の
時以來關稅引上げの爲普通に行われる保護及び收入からの主張は輸出超
過を確保することの必要に依つて更に強化せらるることとなり間もなく
此の必要の方が保護や收入よりも強調されることとなつた

此の全般的動きは北米合衆國の議會で一九二九年五月から一九三〇年
六月に亘り新ホーレー・スミート關稅率の討議が行われたとき多数の國で
感じられた警戒と憤慨とによりなお又同稅率の實施されたとき實際に受



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けた影響に依つて促進せられたことは疑のない所である米國の新關稅率法に引續き間もなく加奈陀、玖瑪、メキシコ、フランス、伊太利、西班牙、薩州、新西蘭等多數の國で新關稅率を定めた英國の自治領では一般稅率の引上に伴い英帝國特惠手段は増大せられ英帝國との特惠稅率を更に擴大せんとする一般的の考を相當に進めたものであつた

それで一九三〇年末までに保護貿易の流れが落ちていたことは明らかである。前記諸國のとつた措置は全般的に關稅をかなり引上げたものである。一九三〇年を通じ經濟不況が深刻化を加えたことは更に經濟的國家主義を促進することとなり國家の保護の爲と云うことで關稅率改正の關稅的部面は重視せられたかつた

一九三一年春財政危機が併發したとき通商に対する制限は恐慌的に行われた外國爲替基金の困難は債務者から債權者へと及んで行つたから何れの國も之から免れなかつた關稅、外國爲替管理、割當制度、清算取極は迅速に次々と実行せられ之は詳述することの不可能な混雜したもので



あつた然し貿易量を更に制限したこと、生産費を増加したこと、貿易を規律する爲の機軸を複雑にしたことに依り生ずる避けることの出来ない結果は明瞭である

殆んど世界的であつた関税引上の詳細を此の概観で記すことは不可能であるが英國の顯著な例を挙げなければならない、××××戦争中の臨時的制限及び管理は戦争直後重要産業保護の爲の保護税に依つて引きつがれたが之は自由貿易制度に反するものである然し一九三一—三二年の一般政策の轉換はもつと徹底的で完全なものであつた××××英國から輸入せらるる新課税品は自治領との商議まで之を免除せられた新税の課せらるる物品は英帝國全輸入の大きな割合を占めた、一九三〇年の貿易統計を基礎として計算すると無税品は全輸入の約三割に過ぎず全輸入品（一割のもの及び英帝國産品を除く）の約四割は新税を賦課せられるのである、それで英國はもう少く共中程度の保護関税制度を有つ國の中に入れなければならぬ



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英國が自由貿易の傳統から離れたことと英帝國內で一層緊密な關稅關係
を設定すると云う見返しは關稅及び貿易に關する國際的論議の全体の勢
田氣を大に變化させた

X
X
X
X



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(三)二國間及多數國間の商議

一九二七年以來増加した二國間條約に注意して見ると其の經過は大いに似通つて居る。關稅賦課の輕減の爲の二國間商議の方法は世界經濟會議に依つて予想せられた進歩への最も有望な道路であつた、條約が最惠國待遇の約款を包含し従て締約國のみならず此等の國と最惠國待遇を約定して居る一切の諸國に對し關稅の連續的低下を齎らした場合には殊にそうであつた。

一九二七年及其の以後の年に於て多數の條約が商議せられ、此等の條約は關稅の漸減のみならず、家畜統制、關稅手續及其の他多くの行政的保護の手段に關する取極をも期待せしめた、然しながら此等條約の多くのものは商議せられた期間は極めて短く、多くの場合僅かに一年で締約國はすぐに行動の自由を恢復した經濟不況の間、保護政策の風潮が起つた爲めに斯くの如き二國間協定は貿易制限の全般的減少へ漸次接近せしめる方法たるよりも寧ろ關稅率引上げ商議への手段たるに至つた。



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地域の協定の討議に拡張せられた二國間商議は斯くて再び貿易制限及
規整の國際的様相に復帰した、此点に付ては多數國間商議の最初の努力
の沿革を取上げるのが便宜である世界經濟會議は自由貿易への接近の第
三の方法として之を推奨したそして前にも述べた如く一九二八年に輸出
入禁止制限の撤回の爲めに一の國際條約が商議せられた此の條約は若し
一九二九年九月三十日まで十八ヶ國の批准が得られたならば効力を發
生する筈であつた、しかし同期日まで十七ヶ國のみが批准した、それ
で一九二九年十二月に新しく國際會議が招集せられたがこれも又必要な
取極めを確保することに失敗した。

一九二九年十一月五日から同十二月五日まで開かれた他の國際會議に
於て外國に居住する貿易業者に從來よりも一層の自由を與うることを目
的とする條約が討議せられたが數多の國が現行の法制を變更することを
拒絶した爲め失敗に終つた。

X

X

X

X

X

X



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しかしながら一九三一年には此等一切の諸問題は財政的困難殊に苛烈な恐慌の爲めの必要に基く外國爲替の管理問題の中に其の姿を没してしまつた、前議は國際聯盟の經濟委員会及び歐洲同盟審議委員会の双方に於て継続せられた、國際農業信用協會設立の草案は一九三一年五月、十六ヶ箇に依つて署名せられたが之は効力を發生しなかつた、失業の緩和及び長期投資の簡易化に関する各種の提案が前議せられた、諸委員會はホップ草案等の特別の生産物の市況を研究した、しかしながら經濟不況の陰影は此等一切の提案を鈍い金融的準備は欠如し且つ各國政府は自國の領域内に於て經濟不安に直面した爲めに國際的經濟協力は不可能となつた。

(四) 爲替管理

關稅障壁の一般的引上げ、及び多數國間商議の失敗に依り複雑化せられた國際貿易の規整及び制限は一九三一年の後半に至つて新なる様相を呈するに至つた即ち當時各債務國は自國の通貨の安定を保持し且つ出來得



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る限り対外債務を支弁する手段を準備する爲めに漸次外國爲替の嚴重なる管理を實施するの止むを得ざる状況にあつたのである。

X

X

X

更に保護主義の運動が一九三一年中頃頗る強力に開始せられた其の爲めに市場は漸次制限せられた、米國の一九三〇年の高関税は他の関税制度の手本となつた、即ち佛、白蘭國は一九三一年第三四半期に輸入許可制度を採用しチェコスロヴァキアは同年七月同様の制度を設け瑞典は同年六月小麦の専賣制を施した此等の輸入制限の制度に加えて更に高い関税障壁が多くの場合他國の高関税に対する報復手段として絶えず設定されたことを想起せねばならぬ一九三一年末頃には許可制度は割当制度に移行し又多くの國は金本位制度を離脱し他の諸國は通商條約を締結して爲替ダンピング税を附加し斯くして國際貿易に対する各種の制限は益々累積した當時採用せられた主なる輸入制限方式の概略はよく貿易制限の一般性と複雑性との双方を示すであらう。



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如何なる根拠を以てしても國際貿易を制限する爲めに用いられたる
百般の措置を完全に記述するが如きことは不可能ことに屬する特に一九
三一年九月英國の金本位離脱の後は眞の恐慌が來たのである其の結果新
關稅率は旧稅率の上に累積せられ許可制度は禁止專賣及び割當に移行せ
られ現行通商協定は廃棄せられ債務支拂延期の禁令に依り爲替管理制度
は益々嚴重とせられ國際貿易は麻痺せしめられ簡單且つ短期の支拂協定の
骨組を以て現存條約に代わらしめた、銀行家或は官吏が商業取引を規整
することを自己の責任と感じ商人は規則に善く拘束せられたので貿易
の自由は殆んど失われたのである。

(三) 貿易規整の國際的様相

恐慌の年の貿易規整及び制限の全体を通じ本章第一節に簡単に述べた
様に經濟的社会的觀念に明らかな衝突がある其行の場面では國家主義的
な勢力と制度とが完全に支配的であつた、國際的行動の提議は殆んど成



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功を齎さなかつた之は諒解に難くない世界が経験した而して今尙経験して居る恐慌は其の期間に於ても普遍的なことも將又其の強度に於ても未曾有のものである。此の恐慌は組織せられた経済的政治的生活の全体に對し挑戦するものであつた。

X

X

X

それで恐慌から脱する途は國際的經濟協力手段を減ずるに非ずして増進せしむるにあるとの見解を支持する堅實にして發達しつつある四体が、ある行動は確信に従つて行われるものである而して確信は屢々他の手段が盡きて生ずるのであるのみならず斯くの如き廣大な局面に於ける行動は簡單ではあり得ない、本問題の財政的、貨幣的、商業的及び其の他の經濟的問題は相互に關聯を有し且つ或る程度政治的解決と緩和に依存するのである恐慌の深刻化は前例なき程もつと原始的な形態の經濟的國家主義に移らしめた恐慌の回復は相互依存の實現えの復舊を待ち且つ之を促進するであらう。

(二七六頁—二九一頁)



not used

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セル英語ニ就
リ印刷セラレ三二八頁及附屬地圖三葉ヨリ成ル "WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1931-2"
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日本政府（外務省）ノ保管スルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月二日

於東京

林

署

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬



1908(2) 1918



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Appendix 2

Excerpt from
MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA

P.P 5-6

A. INTRODUCTION.

The Preparatory Commission of Experts has been given the task of preparing a draft annotated agenda for the forthcoming Monetary and Economic Conference. In undertaking this task, we have been guided by the terms of reference transmitted to us by the Council of the League of Nations, and by certain preliminary discussions recorded in the Final Act of the Lausanne Conference. This Conference, having arrived at far-reaching decisions with regard to the pressing problem of reparations payments, invited the League of Nations to convoke a World Conference "to decide upon the measures to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, and may prolong, the present world crisis". In this message from Lausanne, we have found the clearest indication of our general mandate.

Before setting forth the problems which require solution, we wish to call attention to the gravity of the situation with which the world is confronted.

Unemployment has recently been estimated by the International Labour Office as involving at least thirty million workers. Even this huge total, which does not include the workers' families or other dependants, is probably

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an underestimate. The burden of suffering and demoralisation resulting from unemployment of such proportions is appalling.

Wholesale commodity prices---expressed in gold---have declined since October 1929 by roughly a third; raw material prices on the average by 50 to 60 per cent. In the middle of December, at Winnipeg, the price of wheat fell to the lowest level recorded in any primary market for wheat during the past four centuries. Such price-declines have produced profound disturbances in the economic system. They have thrown completely out of adjustment prevailing costs of the various factors of production, have made business enterprise generally unremunerative, and have seriously disorganised practically all the world markets.

World stocks of agricultural products and of other raw materials continue to accumulate. The index of world stocks for 1932 was double that for 1925. Huge accumulations thus overhang some of the principal markets and burden the processes of orderly price readjustment.

Industrial production has been drastically curtailed, particularly in those trades producing capital equipment. The depths which have been reached in some instances are illustrated by the position of the United States steel industry, which, at the close of 1932, was operating at only 10 per cent of capacity.

The international flow of goods, hindered by currency disorders and restricted by a multiplicity of new governmental interventions, has been reduced to incredibly low levels. The total value of world trade in the

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third quarter of 1932 was only about one-third of that in the corresponding period of 1929. The fall during the three-year period was continuous.

Moreover, the quantum of goods in foreign trade appears to have fallen by at least 25 per cent; by far the largest fall on record.

As a result of price-declines and the fall in the volume of production and trade, national incomes in many countries have fallen, it is estimated, by more than 40 per cent. The revenues of Governments, as a consequence, have suffered sharp reductions, while expenditures have shown no corresponding decline. The inevitable result has been a series of budget deficits which, in some cases, have reached unprecedented proportions.

Only a handful of countries now retain free and uncontrolled gold-standard currency systems. Almost half the countries of the world are off the gold standard, and, in some forty countries, exchange restrictions have been imposed.

Currency disorganisation, price-declines, curtailment of trade have thrown into sharp relief the vast and difficult problems of indebtedness with which many, if not most, countries are confronted. As matters now stand, there are countries the total value of whose export trade has fallen below the sums required for external debt service alone.

Facts such as these indicate the extremities to which the forces of disintegration have already carried the economic and financial world. Further losses of ground cannot be contemplated without the gravest forebodings. Happily, in some quarters, there have recently been certain auguries of

improvement. Thus security markets in almost every country have for several months past shown some resistance, despite discouragements. In the set-back which followed the slight revival after Lausanne, the security markets, unlike the commodity markets, did not lose all the gains that had been made. It is evident that more favourable monetary conditions, technical economic readjustments and reviving confidence are being currently interpreted by those who assume the risks of investment as affording the possibility of a genuine change for the better in the economic situation.

Nevertheless, recovery will be halting and restricted if unaccompanied by broad measures of reconstruction. Three years of world-wide dislocation have generated a vast network of restraints upon the normal conduct of business. In the field of international trade, prohibitions, quotas, clearing agreements, exchange restrictions---to mention only some of the most widely employed forms of regulation---throttle business enterprise and individual initiative. Defensively intended, and in many instances forced by unavoidable monetary and financial emergencies, these measures have developed into a state of virtual economic warfare. It is not only in the field of trade that this tension exists. In the difficult sphere of international monetary and currency relations and in the world capital markets, free international co-operations has given place to complex and harassing regulations designed to safeguard national interests. If a full and durable recovery is to be effected, this prevailing conflict of national economies must be resolved.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of The Chief of the Archives of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 38 pages and entitled "League of Nations Monetary and Economic Conference Draft Annotated Agenda Submitted by the Preparatory Commission of Experts" is a document compiled and issued by the office of League of Nation and in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,
on this 2 day of July, 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness:

URABE, Katsuna (seal)

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The measures to be adopted to this end constitute the problem which the Governments must shortly face in London. In essence, the necessary programme is one of economic disarmament. In the movement towards economic reconciliation, the armistice was signed at Lausanne; the London Conference must draft the Treaty of Peace. Failure in this critical undertaking threatens a world-wide adoption of ideals of national selfsufficiency which cut unmistakably athwart the lines of economic development. Such a choice would shake the whole system of international finance to its foundations, standards of living would be lowered and the social system as we know it could hardly survive. These developments, if they occur, will be the result, not of any inevitable natural law, but of the failure of human will and intelligence to devise the necessary guarantees of political and economic international order. The responsibility of Governments is clear and inescapable.

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Appendix 2
D E F D O C - 1 9 1 8

専門家準備委員會ハ來ルベキ貨幣經濟會議ノ爲註釋附議提案ヲ作成ス
ルノ任務ヲ與ヘラレタリ右任務ノ遂行ニ當リ我等ハ國際聯盟理事會ヨ
リ送達セラレタル委託ノ條項及「ローザンヌ」會議最終決定書ニ記載
セラレタル或ル種々の討議ヲ指針トヒリ「ローザンヌ」會議ハ賠償金
支拂ノ緊急問題ニ關シ徹底的ノ決定ヲ爲シタル後國際聯盟ニ對シ「現
在ノ世界恐慌ノ原因ニシテ之ヲ長引カシムルコトアルヘキ他ノ經濟的
及財政的困難ヲ解決スベキ措置ヲ決定スベキ」國際會議ヲ招請センコ
トヲ要請シタリ「ローザンヌ」ヨリノ右「ノツヒーデ」ニ於テ我等ハ
其ノ一時的受任事項ニ付最も明瞭ナル指示ヲ認識セリ
我等ハ解決ヲ要スル問題ヲ敘述スルニ先チ世界ノ當面セル事態ノ重大
ナルコトニ付注意ヲ喚起セントス
失業ハ最近國際勞動事務局ニ依リ少ク共三千萬ノ勞動者ニ達スト見積

國際貨幣經濟會議註釋附議提案

三一七頁 校萃



Appendix 2
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ラレタリ右巨大ノ數字ハ勞働者ノ家族又ハ被扶養者ヲ包含ヒズ一サヘ
モ悉ラクハ見積リ過少ナルベシ右ノ如キ割合ノ失業者ヨリ生スベキ苦
息及徳性敗壞ハ恐ルベキモノナリ
卸賣物價ハ金ニテ表示ヒラレタル一ハ一九二九年十月以來約三分ノ一
低落ヒリ原料品ノ價格ハ平均五割乃至六割低落ヒリ十二月中旬「ウイ
ニベツグ」ニ於テ小麥ノ價格ハ過去四世紀間未ダ嘗テ何レノ市場ニ於
テモ記録ヒラレタルコトナキ最低價格ニ低落ヒリ右ノ如キ物價下落ハ
經濟機構ニ深刻ナル混亂ヲ招來シ各種ノ生産要素ノ費用ノ調整ヲ全ク
不可能トシ、企業ヲ一般的ニ収益ナキモノトシ事實上一切ノ世界市場
ヲ著シク攪亂シタリ
農産物及他ノ原料品ノ世界貯蔵量ハ依然増大シツツアリ一九三二年ノ
世界貯蔵量ノ指數ハ一九二五年ノ二倍ナリキ巨額ノ貯蔵量ハ新クノ如
ク主要市場ノ或ルモノヲ緊迫シ正常ナル物價ノ調整ヲ困難ナラシメツ
ツアリ

工業生産ハ著シク減退シ特ニ資本設備ヲ生産スル産業ニ於テ甚シ一九三二年末製造能力ノ僅ニ一割ヲ還轉シツツアリタル米國鐵鋼業ノ状態ハ或ル事例ニ於ケル減退ノ深度ヲ示スモノナリ
當初ノ國際的流通ハ貨幣ノ混亂ニ依リ妨害セラレ、政府ノ新ナル干涉ノ増加ニ依リ制限セラレテ信託難キ程ニ減少セリ一九三二年第三「四半期」ニ於ケル世界貿易ノ總價額ハ一九二九年同期ノ額ノ約三分ノ一ニ過ギズ最近三年間ノ減退ハ總額のナリキ
加之外國貿易品ノ數量モ少ク共二割五分減少シタルモノノ如シ右ハ未會有ノ減少ナリ

物價ノ下落並ニ生産額及貿易額ノ減少ノ結果トシテ多數國ニ於テ國民所得減少シ其ノ割合四割ヲ超過スト見續ラル其ノ結果政府ノ歳入モ激減シタルガ他方歳出ハ之ニ相應ジテ減少ヲ示スコトナシ其ノ必然ノ結果トシテ豫算ノ不足繼續シ或ル場合ニ於テハ未會有ノ割合ニ達セリ
現在自由ニシテ管理ナキ金本位貨幣制度ヲ維持スルモノハ僅少ナリ殆

導ガ可能トナルベシト思考シツツアルコトヲ示スモノナリ
然レ共回復ハ斷乎タル措置ヲ講ジ復興ヲ計ルニ非ザレバ現ク且欲小タ
ルベシ三年ニ亘ル世界的混亂ハ正常取引ニ對スル疲汎ナル制限網ヲ作
レリ國際通商界ニ於テ禁止、輸入限制當、清算協定爲管制限一最モ廣ク
採用ヒラル制限ノ或ルモノヲ舉グルニ過ギズ一ハ事業計劃及個人ノ進
取心ヲ阻害ス防衛ヲ目的トシ及多クノ場合ニ於テハ避ク可カラザル貨
幣及財政ノ緊急ノ必要ニヨリ執ラレタル此等ノ措置ハ事實上經濟戰爭
ノ狀態ニ發展シタリ右緊迫ノ存在スルハ貿易界ノミニ非ズ困難ナル國
際貨幣關係ニ於テモ將又世界資本市場ニ於テモ自由ナル國際協力ハ廢
レテ國家的利盆ヲ保護セントスル複雜ニシテ面倒ナル制限之ニ代レリ
充分ニシテ永續スベキ回復ヲ實現セント欲ヒバ混亂ヲ極ムル諸國民經
濟間ノ抗爭ハ解決ヒラレザルベカラズ
右目的達成ノ爲採用ヒントスル措置ハ諸國政府ガ倫敦ニ於テ處理セン
トスル問題ナリ之ヲ管約スレバ必要ナル「プログラム」ハ經濟的宣傳

ンド世界ノ半數ノ國ハ金本位ヲ離脱シ約四十國ニ於テハ爲替ノ制限實施セラレタリ

通貨ノ混亂、物價ノ低落及貿易ノ減少ハ多數ノ國へ大部分ニ非ズトスルモノノ當面ヒル廣汎且困難ナル債務ノ問題ヲ激化ヒリ現狀ヲ以テシテハ其ノ輸出貿易ノ總額ガ對外債務支拂ノミニ要スル金額ニサヘモ足ラザル國アリ

敘上ノ事實ハ經濟財政界ガ如何ナル崩壞狀態ニ達セルカヲ示スモノナリ更ニ事態ノ惡化アリトヒバ憂慮深ズル態ハザルモノアリ幸ニシテ或ル方面ニ於テハ最近改善ノ或ル曙光ヲ示スニ至レリ即チ殆ンド何レノ國ニ於テモ證券市場ハ惡材料アルニモ拘ハラズ過去數ヶ月間ニ於テ或ル程度迄堅實ナリキ「ローザンヌ」會議後ノ多少ノ恢復ニ次デ退歩アリタルトキニ於テモ證券市場ハ商品市場トハ異リ其ノ獲得シタル地步ノ全部ヲ失フコト無カリキ右ハ投資ノ危險ヲ負擔スル人々ガ一般ニ貨幣狀態ノ改善、經濟ノ技術的調整及信頼ノ回復ニ依リ經濟界ノ眞ノ好

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導ガ可能トナルベシト思考シツツアルコトヲ示スモノナリ
然レ共回復ハ斷乎タル措置ヲ講ジ復興ヲ計ルニ非ザレバ堪ク且欲小タルベシ三年ニ亘ル世界的混亂ハ正常取引ニ對スル廣汎ナル制限網ヲ作
レリ國際通商界ニ於テ禁止、輸入額割當、清算協定爲管制限へ最モ廣ク
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取心ヲ阻害ス防衛ヲ目的トシ及多クノ場合ニ於テハ避ク可カラザル貨
幣及財政ノ緊急ノ必要ニヨリ執ラレタル此等ノ措置ハ事實上經濟戰爭
ノ狀態ニ發展シタリ右緊迫ノ存在スルハ貿易界ノミニ非ズ困難ナル國
際貨幣關係ニ於テモ將又世界資本市場ニ於テモ自由ナル國際協力ハ廢
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トスル問題ナリ之ヲ管約スレバ必要ナル「プログラム」ハ經濟的宣傳

撤廢ナリ經濟的和平ニ向フ運動トシテ休戰條約ハ「ローザンヌ」ニ於
テ調印セラレタリ倫敦會議ハ平和條約ヲ起草スルコトヲ要ス此ノ決定
的企畫ニシテ失敗センカ國家自給自足主義ノ世界的採用ヲ見ルベク經
濟ノ變遷ノ阻止セラルベキコト必然ナルベシ右ノ如キコトアラバ國際
財政ノ全機構ハ根底ヨリ動搖スベク生活程度ハ低下スベク我等ノ見ル
ガ如キ社會組織ハ殆ンド存続スルコトヲ得ザルベシ若シ右事態ノ發生
スルコトアラバ其ハ不可避ノ自然法則ノ結果ニ非ズシテ政治的及經濟
的國際秩序ノ必要ナル保障ヲ考察セントスルハ類ノ意思及智慮ノ失敗
ノ結果ナリ政府ノ責任ハ明白ニシテ免ルルコト難ハズ。

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ外務省文書課最ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付ヒル英語ニ依リ
印刷セラレ三十八頁ヨリ成ル

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Monetary and Economic Conference

DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA

Submitted by the Preparatory Commission of Experts

ト題スル印刷物ハ國際聯盟事務局ノ編纂發行ニ係ル文書ノ一ニシテ日
本政府（外務省）ノ保管スルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月二日 於東京

林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス
同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬

not used

DEF. DOC.# 1918

APPENDIX 3-A

EXCERPT FROM "ECONOMIC STATISTICS OF JAPAN 1935" PP. 74

Exports and Imports of Merchandise

(In thousands of Yen)

Year & Month	Japan Proper & Karafuto			Whole Country (Taiwan & Chosen included)		Excess of Exports or Imports(*)
	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports or Imports(*)	Exports	Imports	
SHOWA						
3.(1928)...	1,971,955	2,196,314	* 224,359	2,038,694	2,372,999	* 334,904
4.(1929)...	2,148,618	2,216,238	* 67,619	2,217,658	2,389,175	* 171,517
5.(1930)...	1,469,852	1,546,070	* 76,218	1,518,573	1,680,314	* 161,740
6.(1931)...	1,146,981	1,235,672	* 88,691	1,179,211	1,312,405	* 140,194
7.(1932)...	1,409,991	1,431,461	* 21,469	1,457,295	1,524,521	* 67,225



not used

Def Doc # 1918 Appendix 3-A

年月	内地及樺太	出超	入超	出超	入超	出超	入超
昭和三年 (一九二八)	一、九七一、九五五	二、一九六、三二四	△二三四、三五九	二、〇三八、〇九四	二、三七二、九九九	△三三四、九〇四	
昭和四年 (一九二九)	二、一四八、六二八	二、二二六、二三八	△六七、六一九	二、二二七、六三八	二、三八九、一七五	△二七一、五二七	
昭和五年 (一九三〇)	一、四六九、八五三	一、三四六、〇七〇	△七六、二一八	一、五二八、三七三	一、六八〇、三一四	△一六一、七四〇	
昭和六年 (一九三一)	一、一四六、九八一	一、二三五、六七二	△八八、六九二	一、二七九、二二一	一、三二九、四〇五	△一四〇、一九一	
昭和七年 (一九三二)	一、四〇九、九九一	一、四三一、四六二	△二二、四六九	一、四三七、二九五	一、五三三、五三二	△六七、二三五	

貨物輸出入

(大蔵省調)

昭和十年本邦經濟統計(日本銀行調查局發行) 披率第七四頁



DDF.D060# 1918

Appendix 3-B

Excerpt from "Economic Statistics of Japan 1935"

P.P. 75

(In thousands of Yen)

Exports and Imports of Gold

Year & Month	Japan Proper & Karafuto			Whole Country (Taiwan & Chosen included)		
	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports or Imports (*)	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports or Imports (*)
Showa						
3.(1928)	--	409	* 409	--	443	* 443
4.(1929)	--	462	* 462	--	547	* 547
5.(1930)	308,634	9,042	299,591	308,634	21,884	286,750
6.(1931)	419,834	9,054	410,779	419,856	31,661	388,195
7.(1932)	112,700	5	112,695	112,700	642	112,058



年 月 中	輸 出	輸 入	出 超 入 超 (△)	輸 出	輸 入	出 超 入 超 (△)
昭和三年 (一九二八)	千圓 1	千圓 四〇九	△ 四〇九	千圓 1	千圓 四四三	△ 四四三
昭和四年 (一九二九)	1	四六二	△ 四六二	1	五四七	△ 五四七
昭和五年 (一九三〇)	三〇八六三四	九〇四二	二九九五九一	三〇八六三四	二一八八四	二八六七五〇
昭和六年 (一九三一)	四一九八三四	九〇五二	四一〇七七九	四一九八五六	三一六六一	三八八一九五
昭和七年 (一九三二)	一一二七〇〇	五	一一二六九五	一一二七〇〇	六四二	一一二〇五八

金 輸 出 入

内地及樺太

全

國

(大藏省調)

昭和十年本邦經濟統計(日本銀行調查局發行) 坡萃 第七五頁



ref. Doc. # 1918
APPENDIX 3-C

EXCERPT FROM "ECONOMIC STATISTICS OF JAPAN 1935" PP. 99

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tokyo Table I (by Months)

Based on Prices of 56 Commodities

October, 1900=100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	AV.
SHOTA													
3.(1928)..	224.1	223.9	223.9	224.5	226.9	223.5	223.2	225.0	229.8	229.7	229.1	229.8	226.1
4.(1929)..	227.9	226.2	226.2	225.1	223.0	221.7	219.6	218.4	217.5	216.2	211.1	205.0	219.8
5.(1930)..	201.4	199.3	195.9	192.8	189.4	181.2	176.6	175.6	171.4	164.6	162.2	160.8	181.0
6.(1931)..	158.5	158.0	158.3	157.9	154.0	150.7	152.8	151.8	149.6	146.9	147.0	151.0	153.0
7.(1932)..	159.5	161.4	158.5	154.1	150.3	146.4	147.7	155.8	167.4	169.1	177.9	184.6	161.1



not used

昭和七 一九三二	昭和六 一九三一	昭和五 一九三〇	昭和四 一九二九	昭和三 一九二八	年次
一五九三	一五八五	二〇一四	三三七九	三三四一	一月
一六一四	一五八〇	一九九八	三三六二	三三三九	二月
一三八五	一五八三	一九九八	三三六二	三三三九	三月
一五四一	一五七三	一九九八	三三六二	三三三九	四月
一五〇三	一五四〇	一八九四	三三〇〇	三三六九	五月
一四六四	一五〇七	一八三二	三二七〇	三三三三	六月
一四七七	一五二八	一七六六	三二九二	三三三三	七月
一五三八	一五二八	一七五五	三二八四	三三三〇	八月
一六七四	一四九八	一七二四	三二七五	三三九六	九月
一六九二	一四六九	一六四六	三二六二	三三九七	十月
一七七九	一五〇〇	一六三三	三二二二	三三九二	十一月
一八四六	一五〇〇	一六〇八	二〇五〇	三三九二	十二月
一六二一	一五三〇	一八一〇	二二九八	三三六二	年平均

昭和十年本邦經濟統計（日本銀行調査局發行）抜萃第九九頁

東京卸賣物價指數 六一（月別）

明治三十三年十月基準（五十六品目ノ平均）



Def. Doc. # 1918

Appendix 3-D

Excerpt from "Economic Statistics of Japan 1935"

p.p. 135

LABOUR

Number of Workpeople in Factories, Mines, etc. (Japan proper)

End of		Factories	
		Private Management	
		Under Factory Law	
		Male	Female
Showa	2.(1927)	6.... 679,016	895,032
		12.... 715,115	850,471
3.(1928)	6....	730,045	854,149
	12....	825,164	861,540
4.(1929)	6....	752,633	890,115
	12....	775,058	887,579
5.(1930)	6....	721,814	864,555
	12....	719,473	826,678
6.(1931)	6....	684,488	840,626
	12....	688,813	804,019
7.(1932)	6....	674,166	773,503
	12....	720,730	816,278



not used

昭和二年	昭和三年	昭和四年	昭和五年	昭和六年	昭和七年
(一九二七)	(一九二八)	(一九二九)	(一九三〇)	(一九三一)	(一九三二)
年	月	末			
二六	二六	二六	二六	二六	二六
月					
七六	八八	一二	七五	二七	一七
〇四	八四	九一	五二	二〇	五九
七一	八四	四八	〇六	一〇	〇〇
三六	一八	七一	五三	六四	一一
〇六	三八	三四	八三	四五	六六
男	工	民	工	場	場
女	法	適	營	勞	働
	用			者	者
八七	八八	八八	八八	八八	八八
一七	〇四	二六	八九	六五	五九
六三	四〇	六四	七〇	一四	〇五
二二	〇六	六八	一一	五一	四〇
七〇	一二	七三	七一	四四	七三
八三	九六	八九	九三	〇九	一二
人					

工場 労働者 總數 (内地)

(内務省調)

昭和十年本邦經濟統計 (日本銀行調查局發行) 拔萃第一三五頁



昭和七 (一九三二)	昭和六 (一九三一)	昭和五 (一九三〇)	昭和四 (一九二九)	昭和三 (一九二八)	昭和二 (一九二七)	年 月 末	男	女	額 山 勞 働 者
一 二 六	一 二 六	一 二 六	一 二 六	一 二 六	一 二 六	月	二 二 二 二 八 六 六 七 三 八 七 人	一 二 二 二 四 四 三 七 八 〇 三 六	

not used.

Def. Doc. No. 1918 Appendix ³_A, B, C, D

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of the Chief Investigator, Bank of Japan, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 145 pages and entitled "Japan Economical Statistics, 10th. of Showa" is a document compiled and issued by the year (1935) Investigation Branch, Bank of Japan.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 29 day of July, 1947

YAMADA, Seichi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on the same date

Witness: AKASHI, Kageaki (seal)



not used

Def. Doe 1918 Appendix-3 A,B,C,D

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ日本銀行調査局長ノ職ニ居ル者ナルヲ、茲ニ添付セル日本語ニ依リ印刷セラレ百四拾五頁ヨリ成ル昭和十年本邦經濟統計ト題スル印刷物ハ日本銀行調査局ノ編纂發行ニ係ル文書ノ一ナルコトヲ證明ス
昭和二十二年七月二十九日 於東京

日本銀行調査局長

山田 精一

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス。
同日 於 同 所

立會人 日本銀行調査局

明 石 景



not used
DFF. DOC. #1918 Appendix No.4



Important Dates on Currencies

Countries	Gold Standard Suspended (1)	Foreign Ex- changes Con- trolled (2)	Gold Currencies Devalued (3) Remarks
Union of S.A.	Mar. 28, 1932	-----	Jan. 1933
Albania	-----	-----	-----
Germany	-----	July 13, 1931	-----
Argentina	Mar. 16, 1929	Oct. 19, 1931	Nov. 1929
Australia	Dec. 17, 1929	-----	Mar. 1930
Austria	Apr. 5, 1933	Oct. 9, 1931	Sept. 1931

Since April 6, 1933 all exchange transactions are made by open market rates and by official rates Devaluation of the parity was made on April 30, 1934. Exchange control is greatly relaxed since June, 1935.

Belgium	March 30, 1935	Mar. 18, 1935	-----
---------	----------------	---------------	-------

Devalued March 31, 1935

Exchange control is greatly relaxed since April 10, 1935

Bolivia	Sept. 25, 1931	Oct. 3, 1931	1930
Brazil	-----	May. 18, 1931	Dec. 1929
Bulgaria	-----	Oct. 15, 1931	-----
Canada	Oct. 19, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Chile	Apr. 20, 1932	July. 30, 1931	Apr. 1932
China	-----	Sept. 9, 1934	-----

Silver Standard. On Nov. 4, 1935 national ownership of silver was decided and proclaimed and the export of silver was banned (see the appendix 3 and the Remarks 2).

Columbia	Sept. 21, 1931	Sept. 21, 1931	Jan. 1932
----------	----------------	----------------	-----------

India	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Dutch East India	-----	-----	-----
Ireland (Free State)	Sept. 20, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Italy	-----	May 26, 1934	March 1934
Japan	Dec. 13, 1931	July 1, 1932	Dec. 1931
Latvia	-----	Oct. 8, 1931	-----
Lithuania	-----	Oct. 1, 1935	-----
British Malaya	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Mexico	July 25, 1931	-----	Aug. 1931
Nicaragua	-----	Nov. 13, 1931	Jan. 1932
Norway	Sept. 29, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
New Zealand	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Apr. 1930

Since the world war the gold standard is not restored legally but as a matter of practice the gold parity is restored.

Palastine	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Panama			

There is no perfect monetary system. American dollar is in use.

Paraguay	August 1932	Nov. 1929
----------	-------------	-----------

Argentine exchange standard.

Holland	-----	-----	-----
Pern	May 18, 1932	-----	May 1932
Iran			Mar. 1932

Silver standard until March, 1932. Since then legally the parity is in use.

Costa Rica

Jan. 1932

Since the world war gold standard was instituted legally.
Since Feb. 27, 1935 the exchange control was withdrawn.

Denmark

Sept. 29, 1931 Nov. 19, 1931 Sept. 1931

Danzig
(Free city)

May 2, 1935 ----- May 1935

Devalued May 2, 1935.

Egypt

Sept. 21, 1931 ----- Sept. 1931

Equador

Feb. 9, 1932 Apr. 30, 1932 June 1932

Exchange control was withdrawn since October, 1935.

Spain

----- May 18, 1931 1920

Dollar exchange standard,

Estonia

June 28, 1933 Nov. 18, 1931 June, 28, 1933

U. S. A.

March 6, 1933 March 6, 1933 Apr. 19, 1933

There is no monetary system of its own in Cuba, Dominica,
Haiti and Panama, American dollar being in use. Devalued
on Jan. 31, 1934. Exchange control was greatly relaxed
since Nov. 12, 1934.

Finland

Oct. 12, 1931 ----- Oct. 1931

France

Greece

Apr. 26, 1932 Sept. 28, 1931 Apr. 1932

Guatemala

----- April 1933

Since the world war no gold standard system was set up
legally.

Honduras

Apr. 1933

Hungary

----- July 17, 1931 -----

Since December, 1932 exporters of certain agricultural pro-
ducts get money in full face value against documents
delivered at the National Bank and they also get a 3--15%
premium.

DPF. DOC. #1918 Appendix No. 4

India	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Dutch East India	-----	-----	-----
Ireland (Free State)	Sept. 20, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Italy	-----	May 26, 1934	March 1934
Japan	Dec. 13, 1931	July 1, 1932	Dec. 1931
Latvia	-----	Oct. 8, 1931	-----
Lithuania	-----	Oct. 1, 1935	-----
British Malaya	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Mexico	July 25, 1931	-----	Aug. 1931
Nicaragua	-----	Nov. 13, 1931	Jan. 1932
Norway	Sept. 29, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
New Zealand	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Apr. 1930

Since the world war the gold standard is not restored legally but as a matter of practice the gold parity is restored.

Palastine	Sept. 21, 1931	-----	Sept. 1931
Panama			

There is no perfect monetary system. American dollar is in use.

Paraguay	August 1932	Nov. 1929
----------	-------------	-----------

Argentine exchange standard.

Holland	-----	-----	-----
Pern	May 18, 1932	-----	May 1932
Iran			Mar. 1932

Silver standard until March, 1932. Since then legally the parity is in use.

Philippines

Apr. 1933

Dollar exchange standard.

Poland

Portugal

Dec. 31, 1931

Oct. 21, 1922

Oct. 1931

Roumania

May 17, 1932

July 1935

Great Britain

Sept. 21, 1931

Sept. 21, 1931

Salvador

Oct. 8, 1931

Oct. 1931

Siam

May 11, 1932

June 1932

Sweden

Sept. 29, 1931

Sept. 1931

Swiss

Czechoslovakia

Sept.

Sept. 26, 1931 Feb. 1934

Devalued Feb. 17, 1934.

Turkey

Feb. 26, 1930

1915

Since the world war the gold standard had not been the reinstituted.

Soviet Russia

Exchange transactions are done by the state.

Uruguay

Dec. 1929

Sept. 7, 1931 Apr. 1929

Since the World War the gold standard remains unrestored, but in practice the gold parity is in use.

Venezuela

Sept. 1930

Official exchange rates at home are being maintained at points near the gold parity. But since Oct. 17, 1932 the National Bank has instituted a premium to all exchange transactions which is now fixed at 28,5 percent.

Yugo Slavia

Oct. 7, 1931

July 1932

not used

辯護側書證第一九一八號一四

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」拔萃二八五頁一二八八頁

通貨に關する重要日附一覽表（一九三六年二月現在）

國名	金本位停止(1)	外國爲替管理(2)	金に對する減價(3)
南阿聯邦	一九三二年二月八日		一九三二年一月
アルバニア			
ドイツ		一九三一年七月三日	
アルゼンチン	一九二九年二月六日	一九三一年二月二日	一九二九年一月
オーストラリア	一九二九年二月七日		一九三〇年三月
オーストリア	(一九三三年四月五日)	一九三一年二月九日	一九三一年九月
ベルギー	一九三五年三月三日	一九三五年三月八日	
ボリヴィア	一九三一年九月五日	一九三一年二月三日	一九三〇年
ブラジル		一九三一年五月八日	一九二九年二月
ブルガリア		一九三一年二月五日	
カナダ	一九三一年二月九日		一九三一年九月

備

考



一九三三年四月六日以後、凡ゆる爲替取引は自由市場率を以て行はれ、公定相場に據ることなし。
 一九三四年四月三〇日平價切下。
 一九三五年四月以來爲替管理著しく緩和さる。
 一九三五年三月二日平價切下。
 一九三五年四月末以來爲替管理著しく緩和さる。

Def Do C 1918-4

チリ	一九三四年四月二日	一九三一年七月二日	一九三二年四月
支那		一九三四年九月九日	
コロンビア	一九三一年九月一日	一九三一年九月三日	一九三二年一月
コスタ・リカ			一九三二年一月
デンマーク	一九三一年九月九日	一九三一年二月八日	一九三一年九月
ダンテツヒ	一九三五年五月二日		一九三五年五月
エチオピア	一九三一年九月三日		一九三一年九月
エクアドル	一九三二年二月九日	一九三二年四月三日	一九三二年六月
スペイン		一九三二年五月八日	一九三二年
エストニア	一九三三年六月八日	一九三一年二月八日	一九三三年六月八日
米	一九三三年三月六日	一九三三年三月六日	一九三三年四月九日
フィンランド	一九三一年十月二日		一九三一年十月
フランス			
ギリシア	一九三二年四月六日	一九三一年九月八日	一九三二年四月
グアテマラ			一九三三年四月
ホンデラス			一九三三年四月

銀本位。但し一九三五年十月四日以降
銀國有令を實施し現銀の輸出禁止を
行へり。尙附録(三)參照。

大戦以來法律的に金本位を認定せず。
一九三五年二月七日以降爲替管理を徹
行す。

一九三五年五月二日平價切下。

一九三五年二月以來爲替管理緩和。

大戦以來法律的に金本位を認定せず。

キューバ、ドミニカ共和国、ハイチ及パナ
マは各自國に完全なる貨幣制度を
有せず、米弗を使用す。

一九三四年二月三日平價切下。

一九三四年二月三日以來爲替管理緩和

弗爲替本位。

一九三二年三月以降或種農産品輸出
業者は國立銀行に引渡せる外國爲替
のペング票に相當するものの外に、

ハンガリー	一九三二年九月二日	一九三二年七月七日	一九三一年九月
印度			
蘭領東印度			
アイルランド	一九三二年九月六日		一九三一年九月
自由國			
イタリー		一九三四年五月六日	一九三四年三月
日本	一九三二年二月三日	一九三二年七月一日	一九三二年三月
ラトヴィア		一九三一年二月八日	
リツアニア		一九三五年二月一日	
英領マレー	一九三一年九月二日		一九三一年九月
メキシコ	一九三一年七月三日		一九三一年八月
ニカラグア		一九三一年二月三日	一九三二年一月
ノールウエー	一九三一年九月二日		一九三一年九月
ニュージーランド	一九三一年九月二日		一九三〇年四月
パレスティン	一九三一年九月二日		一九三一年九月
パナマ			
パラグアイ			
オランダ		一九三二年八月	一九三二年二月

三乃至一五
のプレミアムを受け居り又輸入業者は
爲替平價を超ゆる三乃至二〇%の附
加税を支拂ふことを要す。

大戦以來法律的に金本位を設定せざる
も事實上金平價に復歸し居りたり。

完全な貨幣制度を有せず米弗を使用
アルゼンチンペソ爲替本位。

ベルギー	一九三二年五月八日		一九三二年五月
イラン			一九三二年三月
スイス			一九三二年四月
ポルトガル	一九三二年三月二日	一九三二年三月三日	一九三二年二月
ルーマニア		一九三二年五月七日	一九三二年七月
英 國	一九三二年九月二日		一九三二年九月三日
サルヴァドル	一九三二年二月八日		一九三二年二月
シヤム	一九三二年五月二日		一九三二年六月
スエーデン	一九三二年九月五日		一九三二年九月
ス キ ス			
デニッシュ		一九三二年九月六日	一九三四年二月
トルコ		一九三二年三月六日	一九三二年
ソウェット			
ウルグアイ	一九三二年二月	一九三二年九月七日	一九三二年四月
ヴェネズエラ			一九三二年九月
ユーゴスラ		一九三二年二月七日	一九三二年七月
ヴァイア			

(註) (1) 若くは金輸出禁止。

(2) 非公的制限は之を度外視せり。

(3) 平價より二%以上の下落。

一九三二年三月迄銀本位、以後法律的に金平價を採用せり。
弗爲替本位。

一九三四年二月七日平價切下。

大戦以來法律的に金本位を認定せず。

外國爲替取引は國營。

大戦以來法律的に金本位を認定せざるも、實上金平價に復歸し居りたり。

國內は金相場は金平價に近接して維持さる。然れ共一九三二年二月七日以來凡ゆる爲替取引に對して國立銀行はプレミアムを設定せり。此のプレミアムは現今六%に定めらる。

Appendix 5 - A

Excerpt from "Convention for the Abolition of import
and export Prohibitions and Restrictions.

p.p 7 - 11

Article 1.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to prohibitions and restrictions imposed on the importation into the territories of any High Contracting Party of goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any other High Contracting Party, and to prohibitions and restrictions imposed on the exportation of goods from the territories of any High Contracting Party to the territories of any other High Contracting Party.

Article 2.

Subject to the exceptions provided for in the following articles, the High Contracting Parties undertake to abolish within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, in so far as the respective territories of each of them are concerned, all import and export prohibitions or restrictions, and not thereafter to impose any such prohibitions or restrictions. During this period each of the High Contracting Parties will adopt all appropriate measures in order to reduce existing prohibitions and

restrictions to a minimum and will refrain from imposing any new prohibitions or restrictions.

Further, the High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of the present Convention are strictly observed by all authorities, central or local, and that no regulation is issued in contravention thereof.

Article 3.

Should the High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of their legislation, subject the importation or exportation of goods to certain regulations in respect of the manner, form or place of importation or exportation, or the imposition of marks, or to other formalities or conditions, they undertake that such regulations shall not be made a means of disguised prohibition or arbitrary restriction.

Article 4.

The following classes of prohibitions and restrictions are not prohibited by the present Convention, on condition, however, that they are not applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade:

1. Prohibitions or restrictions relating to public security.
2. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds
3. Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, or, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies.
4. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health or for the protection of animals or plants against disease, insects and harmful parasites.
5. Export prohibitions or restrictions issued for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archeological value.
6. Prohibitions or restrictions applicable to gold, silver, coins, currency notes, banknotes or securities.
7. Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign products the regime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of native products of the same kind.
8. Prohibitions or restrictions applied to products which, as regards production or trade, are or may in future be subject within the country to State monopoly or to monopolies exercised under State control.

Article 5.

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the right of any High Contracting Party to adopt measures prohibiting or restricting importation or exportation for the purpose of protecting, in extraordinary and abnormal circumstances, the vital interests of the country.

Should measures of this character be adopted, they shall be applied in such a manner as not to lead to any arbitrary discrimination against any other High Contracting Party. Their duration shall be restricted to that of the causes or circumstances from which they arise.

Article 6.

1. The High Contracting Parties, recognising that there exist in the case of certain of them situations of fact or of law which prevent the latter from immediately undertaking, as regards certain specified products, the engagements entered into under the previous articles, have deemed it equitable to authorise these High Contracting Parties to make a reservation in regard to certain temporary exceptions, which the latter undertake to withdraw as soon as the circumstances from which they arise cease to exist.

2. Moreover, the High Contracting Parties, recognising that the abolition of certain import or export prohibitions or restrictions applied by some of them would involve the

latter in grave difficulties, and that, moreover, these prohibitions or restrictions do not prejudicially affect the trade of other countries, have also deemed it equitable to authorise these High Contracting Parties to make a reservation in regard to these exceptions.

3. The Annex to the present Convention sets forth the exceptions coming within the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, which have been agreed to on this day's date in favour of the High Contracting Parties who are mentioned by name in the Annex and who have signed the Convention on that date.

4. Exceptions which the High Contracting Parties may desire to claim subsequently to that date shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Protocol to the present Convention.

Article 7.

Should one of the High Contracting Parties be obliged to adopt any measure of prohibition or restriction against products of any foreign country, whether the Convention be applicable to that country or not, he shall frame the measure in such a way as to cause the least possible injury to the trade of the other High Contracting Parties.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached, printed in Japanese, English and French
consisting of 281 pages and entitled "Convention for the
abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions"
is a document compiled and issued by the Japanese Government
(Foreign).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 1 day of Aug. 1947

/s/ HAYASHI Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were
affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: /s/ URABE Katsuma
(seal)

輸入及輸出ノ禁止及制限ノ撤廢ノ爲ノ國際條約ヨリ拔萃 九一—三頁

第一條

本條約ノ規定ハ締約國ノ領域ノ生産物又ハ製造品タル貨物ノ他ノ締約國ノ領域ヘノ輸入ニ對シ課セラルル禁止及制限ニ適用セラルベシ

第二條

並ニ締約國ノ領域ヨリ他ノ締約國ノ領域ヘノ貨物ノ輸出ニ對シ課セラルル禁止及制限

以下諸條ニ規定セラルル例外ハ之ヲ留保シ締約國ハ各自ノ領域ノ關スル限りニ於テ本條約ノ實施セラルル日ヨリ六月ノ期間内ニ輸入及輸出ノ一切ノ禁止及制限ヲ撤廢シ且爾後右禁止又ハ制限ヲ課セザルコトヲ約ス右期間内ニ於テ締約國ハ現存ノ禁止及制限ヲ最少限度ニ減少セシムル爲一切ノ適當ナル措置ヲ執ルベク且新ナル禁止又ハ制限ヲ課セザルベシ右ノ外締約國ハ本條約ノ規定ガ中央又ハ地方ノ一切ノ官憲ニ依リ嚴守セラルルコト及右規定ニ違反シテ規則ガ發セラレザルコトヲ確保スルニ必要ナル措置ヲ執ルコトヲ約ス

第三條

締約國ガ自國ノ法令ニ從ヒ貨物ノ輸入又ハ輸出ヲハ輸入若ハ輸出ノ方法

形式若ハ場所又ハ記號ノ押捺ニ關スル或規則又ハ他ノ手續若ハ條件ニ從ハシムル場合ニ於テハ締約國ハ之ヲハテ變裝セシ禁止又ハ專斷ナル制限ノ手段ヲラシメザルコトヲ約ス

第四條

左ノ種類ノ禁止及制限ハ該禁止及制限ガ同一條件ノ下ニ在ル外國間ニ於ケル專斷ナル差別ノ手段又ハ國際貿易上ノ變裝セル制限ト成ルガ如キ方法ニ於テ適用セラレザル限り本條約ニ依リ禁止セラルルコトナシ

- 一 公ノ安全ニ關スル禁止又ハ制限
- 二 道德上又ハ人道上ノ理由ニ依リ課セラルル禁止又ハ制限
- 三 兵器、彈藥及軍用材料又ハ例外ノ場合ニ於テハ他ノ一切ノ軍需品ノ取引ニ關スル禁止又ハ制限
- 四 公共衛生ノ保護ノ爲又ハ病疫、蟲類及有害ナル寄生物ニ對スル動物若ハ植物ノ保護ノ爲ニ課セラルル禁止又ハ制限
- 五 美術上、歴史上又ハ考古學上價值アル國寶ノ保護ノ爲ノ輸出ノ禁止又ハ制限

六 金、銀、貨幣、紙幣、銀行券又ハ有價証券ニ適用セラルル禁止又

ハ制限

七 外國產物ニ之ト同種ノ內國產物ノ製産、取引、運送及消費ニ付國
内ニ於テ設定セラレタル禁止及制限ヲ及ボスコトヲ目的トスル禁止
又ハ制限

八 製産又ハ取引ニ付國內ニ於テ國ノ獨占事業又ハ國ノ監督ノ下ニ行
ハルル獨占事業ニ屬シ又ハ將來屬スルコトアルベキ產物ニ對シ適用
セラルル禁止又ハ制限

第五條

本條約ハ締約國ガ非常且變則ノ場合ニ於テ國ノ緊切ナル利益ヲ保護スル
爲輸入又ハ輸出ヲ禁止又ハ制限スル措置ヲ執ルノ權利ニ毫モ影響スルコ
トナカルベシ
右性質ノ措置ガ執ラルル場合ニ於テハ右措置ハ他ノ締約國ニ對シ何等ノ
專斷ナル差別待遇ト爲ラザル様適用セラルベシ右措置ノ繼續期間ハ起因
タル事由又ハ情況ノ繼續期間ニ限定セラルベシ

第六條

一 締約國ハ其ノ或國ガ前諸條ニ依リ負擔セル約束ヲ或特定ノ產物ニ關シ直ニ引受クルコトヲ妨グル事實上又ハ法律上ノ事關ノ右或國ニ存在スルコトヲ認メ右或國ガ起因タル情況ノ存在セザルニ至レルトキ直ニ撤回スルコトヲ約スル或一時的除外例ニ關シ留保ヲ爲スコトヲ右或國ニ對シ承認スルコトヲ衡平ナリト思考セリ

二 更ニ締約國ハ其ノ或國ニ依リ適用セラルル或輸入又ハ輸出ノ禁止又ハ制限ノ撤廢ガ右或國ヲシテ重大ナル困難ニ陷ラシムルコトアルベキコト且又禁止又ハ制限ガ他ノ諸國ノ貿易ニ損害ヲ及ボサザルコトヲ認メ此等ノ除外例ニ關シ留保ヲ爲スコトヲ右或國ニ對シ承認スルコト又衡平ナリト思考セリ

三 本條約ノ附屬書中ニ國名ヲ掲ゲラレ且本日ヲ以テ本條約ニ署名シタル締約國ノ利益ノ爲ニ本日附ヲ以テ同意セラレタル除外例ニシテ前二項ノ規定ノ範圍内ニ屬スルモノヲ記載ス

四 締約國ガ本日後ニ於テ要求セント欲スルコトアルベキ除外例ハ本條

約ノ議定書ニ定ムル手續ニ從ヒ處理セラルベシ

第七條

締約國ノ一ガ何レカノ外國ノ產物ニ對シ該國ノ本條約ノ適用セラルル國
タルト否トヲ問ハズ禁止又ハ制限ノ措置ヲ執ルノ已ムナキニ至リタル場
合ニ於テハ右締約國ノ貿易ニ對スル損害ヲ成ルベク少カラシムル様右措
置ヲ定ムベシ

2

1947 AUG 6

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1947



文書成立ニ關スル證明書

(五號)

自分ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セル日本語英語及
ビ佛語ニ依リ印刷セラレ二八一頁ヨリ成ルノ爲ノ國際條約及同條約補足協定ト
スル印刷物ハ日本政府(外務省)ノ編纂發行ニ係ル文書ノ一ナルコトヲ
證明ス

昭和二十二年八月一日

於東京

林

肇

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日於所

立會人 河部 勝馬

List of present conditions regarding
Ratifications of International Treaties

International Convention for the abolition of import
and export prohibitions and restrictions.

Treaty signed November 8, 1927, at Geneva.

Supplementary Agreement signed July 11, 1928 at Geneva.

Ratification September 28, 1929.

Protocol concerning the entry into force of the above
said convention signed December 20, 1929, came into force
(except Japan) January 1, 1930, Japanese notification recogni-
zing the Protocol, July 4, 1930. Treaty promulgated
by Japan July 11, 1930.

(Note: The preceding treaty and Supplementary agreement have
come into force among the signatory powers as from January 1,
1930, on the basis of the Protocol signed at Paris December
20, 1929, countries listed in the column of Ratifying or
Adhering powers whose names are marked X have deposited their
ratifications, but not having signed the protocol, are not bound
by the provisions of the Treaty; those marked O having
made their execution conditional to the ratification of certain
other Power or Powers, and this ratification, not having been
forth coming, are not bound by the provisions of the Treaty as
from July 1, 1930; those marked Δ have repudiated the obligation

on

- 1 -



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obligations of the treaty as well as of the Appendix in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Protocol, par. 6.

(A) Treaty.

Powers having deposited instruments of ratification or adhered.

Germany.

○ Germany.
(Text omitted)

△ The United States of America.
(Text omitted)

○ Austria.
(Text omitted)

○ Belgium.
(Text omitted)

△ Great Britain And North Ireland.
(Text omitted)

△ Denmark.
(Text omitted)

× Finland
(Text omitted)

○ France
(Text omitted)

○ Hungary.
(Text omitted)

○ Italy.
(Text omitted)

Japan.
(Text omitted)

○ Luxemburg.
(Text omitted)

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△ Norway
(Text omitted)

Netherlands
(Text omitted)

Curacao.
(Text omitted)

△ Portugal.
(Text omitted)

○ Roumania.
(Text omitted)

○ Switzerland.
(Text omitted)

× Sweden.

○ Czecho-Slovakia
(Text omitted)

○ Yugoslavia
(Text omitted)

Signatory Powers who have not ratified the treaty:

Bulgaria.

Chili.
(Text omitted)

Egypt.

Esthonia.

India.
(Text omitted)

Latvia.

Poland.

Siam.

Turkey.

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△ Norway
(Text omitted)

Netherlands
(Text omitted)

Curacao.
(Text omitted)

△ Portugal.
(Text omitted)

○ Roumania.
(Text omitted)

○ Switzerland.
(Text omitted)

× Sweden.

○ Czecho-Slovakia
(Text omitted)

○ Yugoslavia
(Text omitted)

Signatory Powers who have not ratified the treaty:

Bulgaria.

Chili.
(Text omitted)

Egypt.

Esthonia.

India.
(Text omitted)

Latvia.

Poland.

Siam.

Turkey.

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Non-signatory Powers:

The Union of South Africa.

Albania

Argentine

The Commonwealth of Australia.

Bolivia.

Brazil.

Canada.

The Republic of China.

Columbia.

Costa Rica.

Cuba.

The Republic of Dominica.

Ecuador.

Ethiopia.

Greece.

Guatemala.

Haiti.

Honduras.

The Irish Free State.

Liberia.

Lithuania.

Mexico.

Newzealand.

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Nicaragua.

Panama.

Paraguay.

Persia.

Peru.

Salvador

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Spain.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

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Nicaragua.

Panama.

Paraguay.

Persia.

Peru.

Salvador

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Spain.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

Def. Doc. #1918-5-B

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives and Documents Section, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 17 pages and entitled "List of present conditions regarding Ratifications of International Treaties", is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Foreign Office)

certified at Tokyo,
on this 16th day of July, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place, on this same date

Witness: /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)



◎輸入及輸出ノ禁止及制限撤廢ノ爲ノ國際條約及同條約補足協定

國際條約批准狀況一覽表

批准	署名	實施	公布
昭和二年十一月八日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名（條約）			
昭和三年七月十一日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名（補足協定）			
昭和四年九月二十八日			
昭和四年十二月二十日			
昭和五年一月一日			
昭和五年七月四日			
昭和五年七月十一日			

（註）本條約及同條約補足協定ハ昭和四年十二月二十日「パリ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル實施議定書ノ效力ニ基キ昭和五年一月一日ヨリ右議定書ノ署名國間ニ實施セラルルニ至レリ左記表ノ批准寄託國又ハ加入國ノ欄ニ於テ×印ヲ附シタル國ハ批准寄託ヲ了シタルモ右議定書ニ署名セザル爲條約規定ノ拘束

25

(イ)
條
約

ヲ受ケザルモノヲ示シ、○印ヲ附シタル國ハ特定國ノ批准ヲ以テ目國ニ對スル條約實施ノ條件トナシタルモ該條件カ成立セサル為昭和五年七月一日以降條約規定ノ拘束ヲ受ケサルニ至リタルモノヲ示シ又△印ヲ附シタル國ハ實施議定書第六號ノ規定書第六號ノ規定ニ基キ條約及補足協定ノ義務ヲ離脱セザルモノヲ示ス

批准寄託國及加入國	署名後未批准國	未加入國
<p>○獨逸國 ノ一ゴ國一リ力獨 批チ一ハハグカ發逸 准エスル日シレ生國 ヲツラ一本カ合ハニ 條コヴマ國リト衆對 件スイニフ國地ス トロアア一リ利ル スヴ一ボ國テ佛國本 ア國國一ン奧、條 キ、ラ伊、西、終 ア瑞、ン太、國アノ 一西ユド利、メ效 國及一</p>	<p>フルカリヤ國 チリ國 イ 及第三項 シテ第一項 セラニ使用 硝石ノ他ノ締約 國領土ハ制限ス 該條約國ニ依リ 施行セラル</p>	<p>南アフリカ聯邦 アルバニア國 アルゼンチン國 オーストラリア聯邦 ボリヴィア國 ブラジル國 カナダ國 中華民國</p>

25

(イ) 條約

ヲ受ケザルモノヲ示シ、○印ヲ附シタル國ハ特定國ノ批准ヲ以テ目國ニ對スル條約實施ノ條件トナシタルモ該條件カ成立セサル為昭和五年七月一日以降條約規定ノ拘束ヲ受ケサルニ至リタルモノヲ示シ又△印ヲ附シタル國ハ實施議定書第六號ノ規定書第六號ノ規定ニ基キ條約及補足協定ノ義務ヲ離脱セザルモノヲ示ス

批准寄託國及加入國	署名後未批准國	未加入國
<p>○獨逸國</p> <p>ノ、ゴ、國、國、一、リ、カ、獨 批、チ、一、ハ、グ、カ、發、逸 准、エ、ス、ル、日、ン、レ、生、國 ヲ、ツ、ラ、一、本、カ、一、合、ハ、ニ 條、コ、ヴ、マ、國、リ、ト、結、對 件、ス、イ、ニ、一、フ、國、地、ス ト、ロ、ア、ア、一、リ、利、ル ス、ヴ、一、ボ、國、テ、佛、國、本 ア、國、國、一、ン、奧、條、約 キ、一、ラ、伊、西、一、約、ア、ノ ア、瑞、一、ン、太、國、ア、ノ 一、西、ユ、ド、利、メ、效 國、及、一、</p>	<p>フルカリヤ國</p> <p>チリ國</p> <p>イ</p> <p>及、第、三、四、條、第、一、項 シ、テ、第、三、項、ニ、使、用、ト セ、ラ、ル、農、業、ニ、使、用、ト 國、領、石、ノ、他、ノ、締、約、リ 該、條、約、國、ニ、依、リ、使、用、セ、ラ</p>	<p>南アフリカ聯邦</p> <p>アルバニア國</p> <p>アルゼンチン國</p> <p>オーストラリア聯邦</p> <p>ホリヴィア國</p> <p>ブラジル國</p> <p>カナダ國</p> <p>中華民國</p>

△アメリカ合衆國

(イ) 輸出物ニ對シ之ト同
 何等ノ義務ヲ負擔ヒズ且左
 等ノ義務ヲ負擔ヒズ且左
 等ノ義務ヲ負擔ヒズ且左

何等ノ義務ヲ負擔ヒズ且左
 ノ習慣及條件ヲ附ヒリ
 輸出產物ニ對シ之ト同
 輸入内國取引ニ係ル產物
 ノ製造、取引、運送及消
 費ニ付國內ニ於テ設定ヒ
 ラレタル制度ヲ及ボスコ
 トテ目的トスル禁止又ハ
 制限ハ該禁止又ハ制限ガ
 外國間ニ於ケル專斷ナル
 差別ノ手段又ハ國際貿易
 上ノ障礙ヒル制限ト成ル
 ガ如キ方法ニ於テ適用ヒ
 ラレザル限り本條約ニ依
 リ禁止ヒラレザルコト
 本條約ハ參加國ノ關稅
 制度、條約作成方法及之
 ガ實施ヲ確保スル爲メル
 措置へ不當障礙、獎勵金

印

第十卷ノ規
宗廟ノ下ニ
ル

工 工

ジブト 國
ストニア 國

(口)

ルルコトヲモザ
ルヲ確信ス
「テリ」國ノ
意見ニ依レバ本
陳納ハ參加國ノ
國稅制度、條約
作成方法及之ガ
「チ」確保スル
「ル」措置ヘ不
「信」實ノ效果ニ
「實」抗スル爲ノ措
「テ」含ム一ニ何
等影響ヲ及ボサ

コロンビア
 コスタ・リカ
 キュバ
 ドミニカ共和国
 エクアドル
 エテイオピア
 希臘
 グアテマラ
 ハイチ
 ホンデュラス
 アイルランド自由
 リベリア
 リスアニア
 メキシコ
 ニュージーランド

王侯又ハ首長ニ
スル印度ノ地
包含ヒズ
ラトヴァイア國
ポーランド國
ト邊國
コ國

ニカラグア國
パナマ國
巴拉グアイ國
ベルシア國
ベルー國
サルヴァドル國
ソヴィエト社會
共和國
西國
ウルグアイ國
ヴェネズエラ國

地該同國委任統治ノ下ニ在
ル「ルアンダ、ウルンディ」
地域ヲ除外ス
白耳義國ニ對スル本條約ノ
實施ハ獨逸國、佛蘭西國、
「グレート、ブリテン」、
「ポーランド」國、瑞西國
及「チエツコスロヴァキア」
國ノ批准ヲ條件トス
△「グレート、ブリテン及北部ア
イルランド」
英國皇帝陛下ノ殖民地、保
護領又ハ宗主權若ハ委任統
治ノ下ニアル地域ヲ包含セ
ズ
千九百二十九年十二月二十
日ノ「パリ」條定章第六條

ノ規定ニ基キ千九百三十
三年六月三十日以前本條
約及附屬協定ニ基
キ離脱ス

Def, Doo 1916

△ 丁 抹 國	(イ) 爲ノ「グリーランド」ノ	(ロ) 丁抹國ニ對スル本條約	ノ實施ハ獨逸國「チェツコ」 「スロヴァキア」國ノ批准 ヲ條件トス (昭和五年六月之ヲ撤回	千九百二十九年十二月二十 日ノ「パリ」議定書第六號 ノ規定ニ基キ千九百三十 年六月三十日以降本條約及 補足協定ノ議務ヲ離脱せり	× フ イ ン ラ ン ド 國	本條約第四條、第五條及第 六條ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ含メ テ本條約又ハ本條約補足 協定ノ解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ

Def, Doo 1916

△丁 抹 國														
(イ) 爲ノ留保ノ下ニ														
(ロ) 爲ノ抹國ニ對スル本條約														
ノ實施ハ獨逸國、														
「ポーランド」國及「チエツコ														
スロガアキア」國ノ批准														
ヲ條件トス														
(昭和五年六月之ヲ撤回														
千九百二十九年十二月二十														
日ノ「パリ」議定書第六號														
ノ規定ニ基キ千九百三十														
年六月三十日以降本條約及														
補足協定ノ議務ヲ離脱せり														
×フインランド國														
本條約第四條、第五條及第														
六條ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ含メ														
テノ本條約又ハ本條約補足														
協定ノ解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ														

○ ハン ガ リ ー 國 ニ 對 ス ル 本	(ロ) 佛蘭西國ニ對スル本條約ノ實施ハ獨逸國、白耳 義國、一「ポーランド」國、 瑞西國及「チエツコスロ ヴァキア」國ノ批准ヲ條 件トス	(イ) 佛蘭西國殖民地、保護 領及佛蘭西國ノ宗主權又 ハ委任統治ノ下ニアル地 域ノ何レニモ適用ナキモ ノ佛蘭西國ニ對スル本條 約ノ實施ハ獨逸國、白耳 義國、一「ポーランド」國、 瑞西國及「チエツコスロ ヴァキア」國ノ批准ヲ條 件トス	○ 佛 蘭 西 國	起ルコトアルベキ法律 的性質ヲ有シ又ハ有セザ ル紛議ニ付同一義務ヲ受 諾スル他ノ締約國ニ對シ 本條約第八條第三項ノ規 定ノ適用ヲ及ボスコトヲ 約ス

本條約第十條ニ從ヒ伊
太利國殖民地及屬領ニ關

件一トルコ國ノ批准ヲ修
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「グレート・ブリテン及び北アイルランド連合王国」

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メリカ合衆國、地地利

伊太利國ニ對スル本條

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及「チエツコスロヴァキ

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		ス	ノ	條	紛	性	協	テ
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<p>九百二十九年十二月二十</p>	<p>「ボルトガル」國ハ千</p>	<p>フ</p>	<p>ニ定メラレタル留保ニ從</p>	<p>ノ適用ニ關シテハ第十條</p>	<p>國殖民地ニ對スル本條約</p>	<p>イ一切ノ「ボルトガル」</p>	<p>△ボルトガル國</p>	<p>トヲ約ス</p>	<p>他ノ締約國ニ及ボスベキコ</p>	<p>用ヲ同一義務ヲ受諾スベキ</p>	<p>約第八條第三項ノ規定ノ適</p>	<p>争タルト否トヲ問ハズ本條</p>	<p>切ノ紛争ニ對シ法律上ノ紛</p>	<p>テ發生スルコトアルベキ一</p>	<p>規定ノ解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ</p>	<p>六條ヲ除外セザル本條約ノ</p>	<p>ニ關シ第四條、第五條及第</p>

○瑞

瑞西國ニ對スル本條約ノ實

條件トス

スロヴァキア國ノ批准ヲ

ラヴィア國及「チエツコ

ランド」國、「ユーゴース

「ハンガリー」國、「ポー

本條約ノ實施ハ奧地利國、

「ルーマニア」國ニ於ケル

○ル
ルーマニア國

惟ス

免除セラレタルモノト思

ニ依リ受諾シタル義務ヲ

テ本條約及議定書ノ批准

三十一年六月三十日ニ於

號ノ規定ニ基キ、千九百

日ノ「パリ」議定書第六

Def Doc No 1918

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ユ		チ 瑞	
ニ 對 ス ル 本 條 約 ノ 實 施 ハ 獨	「ユ ー ゴ ー ス ラ ヴ イ ア 」 國	「チ エ ツ コ 」 國	施ハ獨逸國、奧地利國、佛
	國ノ批准ヲ條件トセリ	「チ エ ツ コ 」 國ニ對スル本	蘭西國、「グレイト」ブリ
及「ユ ー ゴ ー ス ラ ヴ イ ア 」 國		英、佛、洪、伊、日、「ボ	テン」、「ハンガリー」國
「ユ ー ゴ ー ス ラ ヴ イ ア 」 國		條約ノ實施ハ獨、奧、米、	伊太利國及「チエツコスロ
「ユ ー ゴ ー ス ラ ヴ イ ア 」 國		入ヲ條件トス	ヴァキア」國ノ批准又ハ加

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件 ト ス	約 ガ 實 施 セ ラ ル コ ト ヲ 條	レ 且 此 等 ノ 諸 國 ニ 於 テ 本 條	ア キ ア 「 國 ニ 依 リ 批 准 セ ラ	ア 「 國 及 「 チ エ ツ コ ス ロ ヴ	「 ラ ン ド 「 國 、 「 ル 「 マ ニ	リ 「 國 、 伊 太 利 國 、 「 ボ	逸 國 、 奧 地 利 國 、 「 ハ ン ガ
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一利定ン	其ノ西西	コ三一國タル律調定	
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ニボハ一	キル主地	ス定ノ千ル給チルノ	
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一ラ地ニ	ノレ又保	適約百ノニシト釋	
國ン利對	トノハ體	用ノ二一付又ア又	
一ド國ス	ス地食領	ヲ第十切同ハルハ	
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附 本 條 約 ニ 對 ス ル 同 一 條 件 ヲ	附 本 條 約 ニ 對 ス ル 同 一 留 保 ヲ	海 外 殖 民 地 ニ 關 シ テ ハ 何 等 ノ 義 務 ヲ 負 ハ ズ							

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ア	ア		
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Def. Doc # 1918
Appendix 5-3

文藝ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林 馨
ハ外務省文藝課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレ
タル日本語ニ依ツテ誓カレ十七頁ヨリ成ル國際條約批准狀況一覽表ト題
スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞
實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月十六日

於 東京 林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テシテタリ

同日 於 同 所

立 會 人 浦 部 勝 馬

not used

Def. Doc. # 1918

Appendix 5-C

Foreign Office Notice No. 95

The Netherlands notified the secretary-general of the League of Nations by a note dated 11, September, 1933, that in compliance with the provision of No. 6 of "the protocol regarding the enforcement of the international treaty dated 8, November, 1927 for the abolition of the prohibition and restriction of import and export, and the supplementary agreement on 11, July, 1928 for the said treaty." which was signed in Paris on 20 December, 1929, the Netherlands be freed from the obligations of the treaty and the supplementary agreement mentioned above on and after 30, June, 1934.

(Notification from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations dated 23, September, 1933.)

23, October, 1933

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki



Def. Doc. # 1918

Appendix 5-C

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(Notification from the Secretary-General of
the League of Nations dated 23, September,
1933.)

23, October, 1933

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Def. Doc. # 1918

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(Notification from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations dated 23, September, 1933.)

23, October, 1933

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki



Def. Doc. # 1918 Appendix, 5-C

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Document Section, the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 1 page and entitled "the Foreign Office Notice No. 95" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 16 day of July, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)

not used

1918
Ref Doc No. 18
Appendix 5-C

◎外務省告示第九十五号

和蘭國ハ昭和八年九月十一日附通牒以テ昭和四年十二月二十日「パリ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル「輸入及輸出ノ禁止及制限ノ撤廃」爲ノ千九百二十七年十一月八日ノ國際條約竝ニ同條約ニ対スル千九百二十八年七月十一日ノ補足協定ノ實施ニ関スル議定書」第六号ノ規定ニ基キ昭和九年六月三十日以降前記條約及補足協定ノ義務ヨリ離脱スベキ旨國際聯盟事務總長ニ通告シタリ（昭和八年九月二十三日附國際聯盟事務總長通牒）

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ體スル證明書

自分、林 馨ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラ
ラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ一頁ヨリ成ル外務省告示第九十五號ト題
スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ
眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月十六日

於東京 林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ
同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦部 勝馬

not used
Def. Doc. No. 1918 Appendix 5-D

Foreign Office Notification No. 35

The Imperial Government has delivered to the Chief Secretary of the League of Nations a declaration to the following effect in the form of a notice dated March 16, 1934, the 9th year of Showa, dispatched from YOKOYAMA, Chief Secretary in charge of the Japanese Government Office of the International Conference at Geneva:

"In accordance with the International Treaty dated Nov. 8, 1927, to abolish the prohibition and restriction of imports and exports, and the Protocol No. 6 regarding the enforcement of the Treaty's Supplementary Agreement dated July 11, 1928, the Imperial Government hereby declares that she shall be exempted, after June 30, 1934, the 9th year of Showa, from the obligations of the International Treaty dated Nov. 8, 1927, the 2nd year of Showa to abolish the prohibition and restriction of imports and exports, and the Supplementary Agreement thereof dated July 11, 1928, the 3rd year of Showa."

March 20, the 9th year of Showa

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki



not used
Def. Doc. No. 1918 Appendix 5-D

Foreign Office Notification No. 35

The Imperial Government has delivered to the Chief Secretary of the League of Nations a declaration to the following effect in the form of a notice dated March 16, 1934, the 9th year of Showa, dispatched from YOKOYAMA, Chief Secretary in charge of the Japanese Government Office of the International Conference at Geneva:

"In accordance with the International Treaty dated Nov. 8, 1927, to abolish the prohibition and restriction of imports and exports, and the Protocol No. 6 regarding the enforcement of the Treaty's Supplementary Agreement dated July 11, 1928, the Imperial Government hereby declares that she shall be exempted, after June 30, 1934, the 9th year of Showa, from the obligations of the International Treaty dated Nov. 8, 1927, the 2nd year of Showa to abolish the prohibition and restriction of imports and exports, and the Supplementary Agreement thereof dated July 11, 1928, the 3rd year of Showa."

March 20, the 9th year of Showa
Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki



Def. Doc. No. 1918 Appendix 5-D

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI , Kaoru, who occupy the post of the Chief, Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of one page and entitled "Foreign Office Notification No. 35" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 16th day of July, 1947.

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)

○外務省告示第三十五号

帝國政府ハ在「ジ・ネーヴ」横山國際會議帝國事務局長代理發昭和九年三月十六日附通牒ヲ以テ國際聯盟事務總長ニ對シ左記趣旨ノ宣言ヲ送付セリ

「輸入及輸出ノ禁止及制限ノ撤廃ノ爲ノ千九百二十七年十一月八日ノ國際條約並ニ同條約ニ對スル千九百二十八年七月十一日ノ補足協定ノ實施ニ關スル議定書ノ内ニ依リ帝國政府ハ昭和九年六月三十日ヨリ輸入及輸出ノ禁止及制限ノ撤廃ノ爲ノ昭和二年十一月八日ノ國際條約及右條約ニ對スル昭和三年七月十一日ノ補足協定ノ義務ヲ免除セラルベキ旨ヲ宣言ス」

昭和九年三月二十日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分林ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付セラレタル
日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ一頁ヨリ成ル外務省告示第三十五號ト題スル
事項ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ沿革ノ正確ニシテ
眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月十六日 於東京

林

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人
清
部
務
局



not used
Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Excerpt from
the "Trend of Commerce of
Various Countries and Japan."
PP. 106-108

Great Britain

1. Suspension of the Gold Standard (Sep. 21, 1931)

2. Upward Revision of Import Duties

England was long a country of free trade. In the latter half of 1931 however, movements in favor of protectionism became increasingly accentuated as time went by, which caused a sudden increase of anticipatory imports. This led to the passage of the Excessive Imports Prevention Act, 1931, as an interim measure and an ad valorem duty of 50 percent was levied on certain kinds of articles. In March, 1932 a permanent protective tariff was set up. It imposed an ad valorem duty of 10 percent on all foreign commodities excepting British empire goods. It also empowered the tariff Inquiry Commission to levy an appropriate surtax (in addition to the aforesaid basic 10% duty) by simply issuing orders whenever circumstances required in their judgement the protection of home industries under consideration. Then in April of the same year the Excessive Imports Prevention Law

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3. Restriction of Imports.

Based on the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 an allotment system was brought into force for ham, bacon and other food stuffs, which, however, had affected Japan very little. As regards eggs, the total volume of imports for 6 months from March 15, 1934 to September, 4 of the same year saw a shrinkage to the basis of the same period of 1933, and on that basis it has been allotted to all countries. But as the imports of eggs from various countries in July-September, 1935 turned out insignificant the allotment system was for the time being withdrawn.

4. Ottawa Conference (the Economic Bloc of the British Empire).

The British Empire Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August, 1932 has greatly strengthened the Empire's economic bloc by lowering duties on imports from various countries of the British Empire and by raising the same on imports from other countries. Since then Great Britain is pursuing its policy of strengthening the empire economic bloc. On January 10, 1935 she signed the Anglo-India Agreement which was to supplement the Ottawa Conference. By it the Indian Government confirmed its preferential treatment on certain British commodities.

Only a few years have passed by since this Ottawa Agreement was put into operation. It is, therefore, a little too premature to give any conclusive judgment on its effects. But it is already apparent that it has checked the diminishing trend of Britain's exports to the Indian

...In March, 1934, the Tariff Commission was set up to study the situation in the light of the new tariff schedule. It imposed an advance of 10% on the tariff on certain commodities.

Def. Doc. #1918 Appendix-6. Commission to study the situation in the light of the new tariff schedule.

...The Tariff Commission was set up to study the situation in the light of the new tariff schedule. It imposed an advance of 10% on the tariff on certain commodities. Since then increased rates were levied not a few commodities based on the opinion of the Tariff Inquiry Commission.

Of those articles which increased rates were levied since 1932 up to the end of 1935 the following are goods imported from Japan. Electric light bulbs, cotton goods, rubber-shoes, toys, silk goods, hats and hat bodies, glassware, silk, rayon, and manufactures thereof, false teeth, pencils, flower bulbs (including lily bulbs), brooms, brushes, and parts thereof, carpets, mats, shoestrings, combs, rings and other similar strings, knitted braids round and tube-shaped, eye-glasses, eye-glass frames, lenses and parts thereof, milk-colored glass bottles, copper or copper-alloy tubes, beans, etc.

As for the electric light bulbs, since the imports from Japan had soon a big expansion British manufacturers pressed hard for the increase of port duties on that article, bringing about, thus, an acute situation. Self-restraint is the measure we are taking to cope with the situation since March 1, 1934. The imports of knitted goods including socks and stockings have also seen the same expanding phenomenon since 1934, causing considerable uneasiness among British manufacturers. Measures to ease off

their irritated feelings are now being studied on both sides by British and Japanese business men.

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Only a few years have passed by since this Ottawa Agreement was put into operation. It is, therefore, a little too premature to give any conclusive judgment on its effects. But it is already apparent that it has checked the diminishing trend of Britain's exports to the Indian

Def. Doc. #1918 Appendix-6

market and that her ratio of exports to her various self-governing countries has increased. It should be noted in this connection that of late certain important commercial associations in Great Britain are urging the need of amending the Ottawa Agreement so as to make it more advantageous to Great Britain.

not used

辯護側書第九一八號一六

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一〇六頁一〇八頁

英國

一金本停止（一九三一年九月二十一日）

二關稅上

從來由貿易主義に據り原則として輸入品に對し關稅を徵せざりしも、一九三二年下半年に至り保護關稅設定の機運濃厚となり之が爲見越輸入の激増を見るや、同年十一月過關防止法を公布し暫行的に或る種品目に對し從價五割の輸入稅を徵し、更に翌一九三二年三月 久的保護關稅を設定し、英領各地以外の諸外國品に對し一律從價一割の關稅を徵すると共に輸入諮問委員會に對し國內産業保護の要あるときは、臨時命令を以て適當と爲る附加稅（前記基本稅一割の外に）を徵し得る權限を賦與せり。概いて同年四月前記過關輸入防止法を廢止し、同法に依り課稅せられたる品目及其の他完成輸入品の大部に對し從價一割乃至二割三分三分の一附



associated exchange rate, this Exchange Compensation Surtax would be levied on a fixed rate after November 14, 1931. At present the said surtax is being levied on the articles from the following countries. Japan and China (25 % advalorem), Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Union of South Africa (15 % advalorem). And by the Presidential Ordinance dated December 27, 1933 a stipulation that the countries which had a stable currency during the past year, should be exempt from this surtax was enacted. England and Canada were exempted from the Exchange Compensation Surtax through this stipulation.

加税を増徴せり。尙其の後輸入税諮問委員會の意見に基き關稅引上に至れるもの少からず。

右に依り一九三二年以來一九三五年末迄に關稅を増徴せられたるものにして、本邦品に關係あるものに、電球、綿製品、謄謄靴、玩具、絹織物、帽子及帽體、硝子製品、絹人絹及同製品、襪齒、鉛筆、花卉用球根（百合根を含む）、帶及刷子及同部分品、カーベット、マツト類、靴紐、コルセツト用紐及類似の紐、編みたる管狀貨田紐又は丸紐、各種電球、眼鏡、線玉及部分品、乳白色硝子器、銅又は銅合金の管、大豆等あり。

尙右の内電球に付ても近年我國よりの輸入激増したる爲、英國製造業者は強硬に關稅引上を迫り事態は急迫したるが一九三四年三月一日以降我方に於て自發的に輸出統制を行ひ居れり。

又メリヤス及靴下類に付ても一九三四年以降我國よりの輸入激増したる爲英國側に於ける情勢險惡化し目下彼我當業者間に對策考究中なり。

輸入制限

一九三二年夏のオタワ協定に基きハム、ベーコン等の食料品に付割當制度

on a fixed rate after November 14, 1931. At present the said surtax is being levied on the articles from the following countries. Japan and China (25 % advalorem), Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Union of South Africa (15 % advalorem).

And by the Presidential Ordinance dated December 27, 1933 a stipulation that the countries which had a stable currency during the past year, should be exempt from this surtax was enacted. England and Canada were exempted from the Exchange Compensation Surtax through this stipulation.

を實施せるが本邦にとりては利害關係少し。○卵に關しては一九三四年三月十五日乃至九月十四日迄の六ヶ月間の輸入量を一九三三年度の同期間の輸入量に制限することとし爾來各國別数量割當を決定し居れるが一九三五年七月乃至九月は各國よりの輸入量少となりたる理由を以て一時輸入制限を撤廢せり。

四 オタワ會議（英帝國經濟ブロック）

一九三二年七月―八月オタワに英帝國經濟會議を開催し英帝國經濟ブロックを強化せり。右の結果英帝國各地に於て英帝國品に付ては關稅を引下げ他方外國品に對しては關稅を上げたもの多し。爾來英國は英帝國經濟ブロック強化を其の政策の基幹とし努力を續け居り、一九三五年一月十日には英領印度との間にオタワ協定を締結し、印度政府をして一定英國品に對する特惠を確認せしめたり。オタワ協定實施後數年に過ぎざる今日斷定的結論を與ふことは不可能なるも、之が爲印度市場に對する輸出激退は阻止せられ、且自治領に對する輸出割合が増加し

reciated exchange rate, this Exchange Compensation Surtax would be levied on a fixed rate after November 14, 1931. At present the said surtax is being levied on the articles from the following countries. Japan and China (25 % advalorem), Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Union of South Africa (15 % advalorem).

And by the Presidential Ordinance dated December 27, 1933 a stipulation that the countries which had a stable currency during the past year, should be exempt from this surtax was enacted. England and Canada were exempted from the Exchange Compensation Surtax through this stipulation.

たるは事實なり。尤も最近英國に於ける重要なる諸經濟團體はオタワ協定を更に英本國に有利ならしむる様改訂の要ありと主張し居れり。

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Japan and China (25 % advalorem), Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Union of South Africa (15 % advalorem).
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Excerpt from "Japan and the Commercial Trends of
Trends of Various Countries (p.116-120)

FRANCE

I. Maintenance of the Gold Standard FRANCE holds the gold standard as the basis of her economic policy and in recently endeavoring to enlarge the gold standard bloc.

II. Raising of the Customs Tariff and Law of Absolute Customs Rights.

(1) Laws Authorizing the Government to Revise the Tariff.

The French Government deeming it necessary for the government to be authorized in revising the customs tariff in order to provide for the foreign countries' tariff barriers against FRANCE, proposed a bill serving this purpose to the Chamber of Deputies in March, 1934 and the bill, approved by the Chamber, was promulgated on March 3. The gist of the Law of Absolute Customs Rights is as follows.

(a) The Government is authorized reform the customs tariff by the Presidential Ordinance not later than the 15th of November, 1934, but in order to receive the approval of the Chamber, the Ordinance shall be submitted to the Chamber within a month after its promulgation if the Chamber is in session then and within 8 days after the opening of the session if the Ordinance is promulgated during the Chamber recess.

(b) This Presidential Ordinance will lose effect if it is not approved by the Chamber by March 15, 1935. Though the authority given to the Government by the afore-mentioned Law had expired on November 15, 1934, the Government was again granted the same authority by the Absolute Tariff Rights Law.

(2) The Shipping Interests Relief Law with the object of relieving the unemployed personnel of the marine industry and improving the marine transportation of France, the Shipping Interests Relief Law which provides an established subsidy for the shipping interests, was promulgated on July 13, 1934.

For the purpose of obtaining funds for the subsidy mentioned in the afore said Law there is a stipulation which permits the raising of the tariff to the maximum 4 per cent by an order. Based on were raised during 1934, were as follows:

Parts of high-grade brush, paint-brushes and other brush articles (from March 23), "suparuto" goods (t.N. not clear) (from February 24), tea (from March 4), various kind of toys (from March 16), camphor (from July 19), canned pine apples (from August 2), vulcanite or ebonite goods (from October 16) and barley (from November 3), this Law a Presidential Ordinance was promulgated on August 12 which provided for an indiscriminate increase in customs duty to 4 percent of those commodities (there are a few exception) which were listed in the tariff Rate Law and it became effective from August 16.

(3) Recent Increase of Customs Duty.

Articles upon which customs duty were increased during 1935: Oxidized chromium (from July 27), salt (from September 29), pigment from mineral matter (from October 29), cotton velvet (from November 16) and chromic lead and zinc (from November 16).

III. Exchange Compensation Surtax.

It was promulgated through the Presidential Ordinance, on August 1, 1931 that upon those goods which were imported from countries having depreciated exchange rate, this Exchange Compensation Surtax would be levied on a fixed rate after November 14, 1931. At present the said surtax is being levied on the articles from the following countries.

Japan and China (25 % advalorem), Argentina, Australia, Egypt, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Union of South Africa (15 % advalorem).

And by the Presidential Ordinance dated December 27, 1933 a stipulation that the countries which had a stable currency during the past year, should be exempt from this surtax was enacted. England and Canada were exempted from the Exchange Compensation Surtax through this stipulation.

(4) Import Quota System and Agreement concerning the Quota.

The French Government with the purpose of protecting its home industries and regulating its foreign trade, adopted the import quota system for many kinds of commodities since 1931. The Government adopted the policy of utilizing this quota system for the improvement of the export trade and reduced the post import quota of goods, which this system applies to one-fourth from January 1. The French Government decided to import the remaining three-fourths in exchange for a proper compensation to be settled through negotiating with those countries concerned. Those goods which should fall under the application of this quota system are also to be placed under this policy. Consequently France, conducted negotiations with various countries for restoration of import quotas and settled agreements with the following countries; the United States of America, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Portugal, Netherlands, Haiti, Greece, Switzerland, Italy, Latvia and Chile. Gaining compensation from each respective country she sanctioned the quota restoration. Owing to this policy France provoked a war of tariffs with Germany and Britain. France abrogated her commercial treaty with Germany on January 19 and the one with Britain on February 12. However, France concluded a new commercial treaty with Britain on June 27 and with Germany on July 28, and restored the quota to both Germany and Britain.

The goods which have been placed under the quota system and are made in Japan are as follows:

Toys, paper, enamelled ironware, electric bulbs, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, iodine, cotton stockings, mechanical pencils, fountain-pens, clothes made of material other than silk and rayon, lacquer-ware, canned crab, canned salmon and trout, porcelain used on the dinner-table or in the kitchen, porcelain for uses other than on the dinner-table and in the kitchen, hemp cloth and woolen fabric, copper ware and aluminum ware, automobiles and parts, rubber lined cloth, fishing tackles, clothes entirely or partly made of silk or waste silk and accessories stockings made of silk and floss-silk waste, kettle and pot, bicycle and tricycle, rubber goods for sanitation, felt goods, rice, sugar and clothes made of rayon and accessories. As of January 1935, the following commodities were newly placed under the quota system:

Porcelain, silk cloth and rayon-cloth made in the Orient, orange and electric appliances for domestic use. Among these, canned crab, canned salmon and trout and porcelain which are the principal export goods from Japan, were given a relatively favorable quota as a result of repeated negotiation on the part of Japanese Government but as to the other commodities it is difficult to expect an increase in the quota because of the lack of suitable compensation to be offered by Japan. Since June, 1934 a conference of the representatives of silk manufacturers of France and Italy was held on that occasion the Italian representatives demanded the import restriction of Japanese raw silk in order to increase her export of raw silk to France. Just at that time the silk manufacturers in Lyons were in difficulty; their trade being affected by the reduction of the price of Japanese raw silk and as the circumstances were likely to invite a possibility of the quota system being applied to Japanese raw silk, the situation became very serious for Japan. Subsequently their matter fizzled out without further development.

辯護側書證第一九一八號一七

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一一六頁―一二〇頁

佛 蘭 西

一、金本位維持

金本位維持を以て其經濟政策の根幹と爲し居り最近金本位ブロックを強化せんと努力しつゝあり。

二、關稅引上及關稅獨裁權法

(一) 關稅改正權を政府に賦與する法律

佛國政府は一九三四年三月最近に於ける各國の對佛通商障礙に備へん爲、關稅率變更の權限を政府に賦與するの必要を認め、之が法律案を議會に提出し其の協賛を得て三月三日公布せり。右關稅獨裁法の要旨左の如し。

(イ) 政府は一九三四年十一月十五日迄を限り大統領令を以て關稅率を變更することを得、但し右大統領令は議會の協賛を求むる



Government, on July 3, 1934 promulgated, "the Law relative to the Application of Retaliatory Economic Measures against Foreign Countries." By this legislation Germany was enabled to take retaliatory measures different from those provided for in ordinary provisions, relative to transactions commodities and exchange against countries which would place Germany in a less favorable position than other countries in such transactions.

爲議會開會中は公布後一ヶ月内に、又閉會中ならば開會後八日以内に議會に提出せらるゝを要す。

(ロ) 一九三五年三月十五日迄に議會の協賛を得ざるときは右大統領は其の效力を失す。

更して右法律に依る政府の權限は一九三四年十一月十五日を以て一且失效せるが、佛國政府は其後更に右獨裁權復活法に依り同様の權限を與せられたり。

(二) 海運關係救濟法

一九三四年七月十三日海運關係の失業者救濟及佛國海運を獎勵する爲、海運業者に一定の補助を與ふる旨の海運關係救濟法公布せられたるが、右法律中補助の財源を得る爲命令を以て關稅を最高四パーセント迄増率し得べき規定ある處、八月十二日之に基き關稅定率法掲記の一切の品目(少數の例外あり)に付關稅を一律四パーセント増徴し、八月十六日より實施する旨の大統領令公布せられたり。

(三) 最近の關稅引上

...measures against foreign countries." By this legislation Germany was enabled to take retaliatory measures different from those provided for in ordinary provisions, relative to transactions commodities and exchange against countries which would place Germany in a less favorable position than other countries in such transactions.

一九三四年中に於ける關稅引上品目

上等刷子の一部、繪筆其他刷毛製品（三月二十三日）、スバルト製品（二月二十四日）、茶（三月四日）、各種玩具（三月十六日）樟腦（七月十九日）、バイナツブル罐詰（八月二日）、硬化設謀又はエポナイト製品（十月十六日）、大麥（十一月三日）、

一九三五年中に於ける關稅引上品目

酸化クローム（七月二十七日）、海鹽（九月二十九日）、礦物性繪具（十月二十九日）、純綿天鵝絨（十一月十六日）、クローム鉛及亞鉛類（十一月十六日）

三、爲替補償附加稅

一九三一年八月一日大統領令を以て同年十一月十四日以降爲替下落國より來る商品に對し稅率を指定して爲替補償附加稅を賦課すべき旨を公布したるが、現在左記諸國の產品は右附加稅の適用を受け居れり。

日本、支那（從價二割五分）

亞爾然丁、澳洲、埃及、英領印度、墨西哥、新西蘭、パラグアイ、

Government, on July 3, 1934 promulgated, "the Law relative to the Application of Retaliatory Economic Measures against Foreign Countries." By this legislation Germany was enabled to take retaliatory measures different from those provided for in ordinary provisions, relative to transactions commodities and exchange against countries which would place Germany in a less favorable position than other countries in such transactions.

南阿聯邦（從價一割五分）

尙一九三三年十二月二十七日附大統領令を以て過去一年間貨幣安定し居たる國に對しては、本附加税を廢止し得る旨の規定を設けたるが英國、加奈陀等は右規定に依り爲替補償税の免除を得たり。

四、輸入割當制度及割當に關する協定

佛國政府は國內産業の保護及貿易調整の目的を以て一九三一年以來多數品目に付輸入割當制度を採用したるが、一九三四年度より割當制度を輸出貿易促進の爲利用するの政策を採用し、一月一日以降從來より割當制度適用品に對する割當量を四分の一に引下げ、残り四分の三は關係國と商議の上相當の對價と交換的に之を許與することとし、新に割當制度を適用すべきものに對しても右方針に依ることとなせり。之が爲佛國は諸外國との間に割當量復活に關し交渉を行ひ米國、白耳義、西班牙、瑞典、智恵古、芬蘭、葡萄牙、和蘭、ハイチ、希臘、瑞西、伊太利、ラトヴィア、智利等の諸國との間に協定を遂げ夫々對價を得たる上割當復活を許容せり。尙右政策に關聯し佛國は獨逸及英國

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との間に夫々關稅戰を惹起し、一月十九日對獨通商條約を又二月十二日對英通商條約を廢棄するに至りたるが、六月二十七日英國との間に又七月二十八日獨逸との間に新通商條約妥結に至り、獨英兩國に對しても割當量を復活せり。

從來割當制の下に置かれたる品目中特に本邦關係品としては

玩具、紙類、瑠璃磁器、電球、綿糸布、沃度、綿靴下、繰出鉛筆、絹及人絹以外の既製衣類、漆器、鹽罐詰、鮭罐詰、金卓及臺所用磁器、食卓及臺所用以外の一般磁器、麻及毛織物、銅及アルミ製品、自動車及部分品、鹽漬引布、釣具、全部又は一部が絹又は絹屑製の既製衣類及同部分品、銅、絹又は眞綿屑糸製靴下、釜及鍋、二輪又は三輪の自轉車、衛生用護謨製品、フェルト類、米、砂糖、人絹衣類及附屬品

等なりしが、一九三五年一月以降新に左記諸品目が割當利の下に置かれたり。

陶器、極東產絹織物及人造絹織物、密柑、家事用電氣器具。

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以上の中我重要輸出品たる蠶繭詰、銕線繭詰及陶磁器に關しては種々交渉の結果比較的有利なる割當を受くることゝなり居るも、他の物品に關しては我方より提供すべき對價なき爲割當量増加は困難なり。尙一九三四年六月以來佛伊絹業代表者の會議行はれ、其際伊太利側は佛國側に對し伊國生糸輸入増加を計る爲日本生糸の輸入制限を迫り時恰も日本生糸の値下りに依る里昂當業者の困難もありて生糸に對する割當制度實施の機運昂まり居たるを以て形勢樂觀を許さざるものありしが、其後本件は立消の狀態となれり。

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Excerpt from "Japan and commercial Trends among
the Various Powers - 1936 Edition" pp. 124-128

GERMANY

1. The Gold Standard and the Transfer Moratorium.

The economic condition of Germany has taken a turn for the worse in recent years, her trade becoming lax and her gold reserve becoming extremely diminished and all but exhausted. However, owing to her tremendous international debts and the strong feeling of her people against inflation, Germany due to such circumstances as, a huge amount of finds herself in circumstances in which it is absolutely necessary to maintain the gold standard. For this purpose, she suspended in 1933 the transfer of long-term debts and also placed foreign exchange under strict control and carried out import control and in thus pursuing measures to prevent the aggravation of the balance of international payments and to safeguard the gold standard.

At the

At the same time, as a result of her adoption of the systems of the Spelled (? - T.N.) Mark for domestic payment and of the Registered Mark for foreign travellers, a debt of 1,000,000 Marks has recently been stricken off in a year. In view of this fact, she further extended the Transfer Moratorium until February, 1937, and in endeavoring to settle her international debts.

2. Tariff Revision and Import Quotas.

Germany has taken various measures to prevent imports in order to overcome her foreign exchange difficulties. She has carried out a tariff revision as an effective means to this end. Especially, on July 5, 1934, the Law relative to the authority to provisionally amend the tariff was enacted and promulgated, extending the authority of the Minister of Economy to revise the tariff. Since then Germany's tariff has been revised so frequently that there is no time to mention each of them.

Moreover, in connection tariff revision, Germany has put into effect the import quota system which, tied together with the tariff system, has limited the application of the conventional tariff within the quota, taking the form of the so-called tariff quota system, (ZOLLKONTINGENT). Indetermining the quota Germany adopted as her basis the volume of imports from individual conventional states or individual most-favored nations in a specific year or specific period according to the import statistics of the German customs, and the fixed ratio thereof was made the quota. As regards imports on the basis of the above conventional duty rates, it was decided that the individual conventional states or the most favored nations should go through the procedure either of passing through the customs upon which they agreed with the German Government or of making out or submitting, in case no such specific customs has been designated, the KONTINGENT certificates made by the specific German customs in accordance with the special agreement with the German Government.

3. Foreign Retaliation Law.

As it was feared in Germany that foreign powers might counter the steps taken by Germany such as, suspension of transfer and intensification of exchange restriction, with such measures, as the adoption of a compulsory liquidation system or prevention of importation of German goods, the German Government, on July 3, 1934 promulgated, "the Law relative to the Application of Retaliatory Economic Measures against Foreign Countries." By this legislation Germany was enabled to take retaliatory measures different from those provided for in ordinary provisions, relative to transactions commodities and exchange against countries which would place Germany in a less favorable position than other countries in such transactions.

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4. Exchange Control and Goods Control.

Since the emergency ordinance on exchange control was issued on August 1, 1931, Germany has carried out strict exchange control and all those engaged in the importing business were subject to individual permission or general permission.

However, because of the lack of foreign exchange Germany restricted the issuance of permissions to an extreme degree and ultimately reached a state of and, finally things have come to such a pass as affairs in which there was a shortage of raw material imports. Furthermore, to the purchases beyond amounts necessary in anticipation of future exchange control and combining the purpose both of exchange control and raw material economic control, a law was enacted on March 22, 1934, providing for the supervision and control of transactions in industrial raw materials and semi-finished goods, above all, the manufacturing, distribution, storing and consumption thereof. For this purpose, such control offices as, the Tobacco Control Office (August 27), the Industrial Fats Supply Control Office (July 6), the Wool and Fur Control Office (March 26), the Raw Cotton Control Office (March 26), the Cotton Fabrics Control Office (August 17), the Hemp Fibres Control Office (March 27), the Leather Control Office (April 9), the Rubber and Asbestos Control Office (May 9), the Soot Control Office (August 17), the Base Metal Control Office (March 26), and the Iron and Steel Control Office (August 13) were established to put individual restrictions upon these materials. In addition general permission for exchange was all the more restricted, and the limits of exchange which had been 50% of the basic amount of imports until February was restricted to 45% in March (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks) 35% in April (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks--70%), 25% about the middle of May (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks --50%), 10% in June (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks --20%), 5% in July (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks -- 10%), 5% in August (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks --10%), and 5% in the beginning of September (the limits of utilization of credits accepted by banks). Furthermore, the daily exchange quota system was put into effect since July 1, prohibiting the drawing of foreign bills in excess of the daily volume of exchange received. Such being the case, exchange control in Germany resulted in what was tantamount to an embargo on imports. Nevertheless, because Germany's foreign trade and general economic condition became increasingly worse the Government promulgated "The Law concerning Economic Counter-Measures" on July 3, 1934, its object being to carry out a systematic economic reform and to adjust and reform the foreign trade organization. This Law invested the Minister of Economy with the authority within the period from July to September to take any step considered to be necessary to promote the protection of Germany's economy and to eliminate economic obstacles. On September 4, the Goods Transaction Ordinance was promulgated in accordance with the above Law. The said Ordinance invested the Minister of Economy with the authority to enact regulations for the purpose of supervising and controlling transactions in goods especially, with regard to their manufacturing, distribution storing, selling and consumption, and to issue, when necessary, orders in connection with the registration of transactions. In accordance with the Ordinance concerning the establishment of the Merchandise Control Office dated September 4, the respective Control Offices for Lumber, Gardening Goods, Beverage and Other Foodstuffs, Coal and Salts, Mineral Oil, Chemicals, Silk, Rayon, Clothings and Similar Articles, Technical and Industrial Art Products, and Various Goods were created besides the existing Control Offices. To these the existing 11 Control Offices were added and, furthermore, 4 Control Bureaus were designated, namely the Control Bureau for Cereal, Feed and Other Agricultural Products, the Control Bureau for Animal Products, the Control Bureau for Milk Products and Oils and Fats, and the Control Bureau for Eggs and Spawns and all goods were included in any of these 25 categories subjected to the supervision and control of their respective control organs. The respective Control Office were invested with the authority to give within the limits of the provisions, permission to make payments of foreign exchange to

import firms on behalf of the Exchange Control Bureau, of the Government. Accordingly they were authorized to issue foreign exchange permits and the former classification of general and individual exchange permits was abolished. Although exchange permits were, as a rule, granted to importers, manufacturers and consumers were also enabled to receive them. They were also necessary as in the case of merchandise in general, the good of the signatories of the clearance agreement also required such permits. Although the above mentioned permits were granted by the various control offices on each occasion after taking into consideration their holdings in foreign exchange, priority was given to raw material for Germany exports and in every case permits were granted to imports of finished-goods for re-exportation. Moreover, with respect to the terms of payment priority was given to long-term transactions of goods which were of advantage to Germany.

Summarized, the new system as given above consisted of the establishment of 25 Control Offices, the adjustment of the importation of foreign goods to the exportation of German goods and the control of the movement of exchange they the control of foreign transactions which is the cause of receipts and payments of exchange. As a result, German foreign trade, which experienced a tremendous excess of imports over exports in 1934, was able in 1935 gradually to adjust and to restore on the whole its balanced position.

建設側書第一九一八號一八

「昭和十一年版各通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一二四頁―一二八頁

獨逸

一、金本位並にトランスファ・モラトリウム

近年獨逸の經濟狀態は惡化し、貿易は不振に陥り、金準備は漸次
に消滅に瀕するに至りたるが、獨逸に於ては巨額の國際債務を負
ふこと、國民の間にインフレーション反對氣分強きこと等の事情
より金本位維持は絕對に必要にして之が一九三三年中長期債務
のトランスファを中止すると共に、金管理を嚴重にし輸入管
理を行ひて實際貨幣の惡化を防ぎ金本位を維持するの策を採り居
れり。

而して同時に國內支拂に對するスベル施克、外國旅客に對する
レデスター施克制を採用せる諸米最近に於ては一年間に約四億施



克の債務の自然滅却ありたるに値み更に一九三七年二月迄トランスフ
アー・モラトリウムを延長し國際債務の決済に努め居れり。

二、關稅改正及輸入割當

獨逸は外國爲替匯打關の爲替々の輸入防 手段を執り來れるが關稅改
正も亦有效なる武器として實施せられたり。殊に一九三四年七月五日
暫行的關稅變更條限に關する法律を制定公布し關稅改正に對する經濟
大臣の條限を擴張してより獨逸の關稅改正は放棄に似なき程の實狀を
呈せり

且又獨逸に於ては關稅改正に關聯して輸入割當制を實施し來りたる
が、割當に於ける割當制度は全く關稅制度と結合し協定稅率適用を割
當量の範圍に限定し所謂關稅割當制度（ツオルコンテンダント）の形
態を採れり。割當量決定の基準としては關稅機關の輸入統計に從つて
特定年度又は特定期間に個々の協定國又は專賣國より輸入したる數量
を採用し其の一定比率を以て割當數とせり。而して右協定稅率に依る
輸入に付ては個々の協定國又は該協定國が關稅政府と協定したる稅關を

通過するか又は右特定税關の指定なきに於ては同く獨逸國政府との特約に基き獨逸特定税關の證明するコンテナメント證明書を作成提出するか何れかに依ることとせり

三、對外報復法

獨逸に於てトランスファ停止、爲替制限の強化等の措置を執りたるに對し、外國に於ては強制清算制度の採用、獨逸品防等の措置を以て對抗せんとする虞ありしを以て、獨逸政府は一九三四年七月三日「外國に對する經濟上の報復手段適用に關する法律」を公布し、獨逸との貨物又は爲替取引を他國より不利なる條件に置くに對し營業同士の貨物又は爲替取引に付一般的規定と異りたる報復手段を施行することとせり

四、爲替管理及商品管理

一九三一年八月一日爲替管理に關する緊急命令以來、獨逸國は嚴重なる爲替管理を實施し輸入業務を管むに付ては總て個別的許可又は一般的許可を受けしめ來りたる處、爲替の缺乏の爲許可限定

を著しく制限し、終には輸入原料の不足を來すべき事態に迄到り、
或は又將來の爲替制限を見越す必要以上の買付を防止する爲、茲に
爲替制限と原料經濟統制の目的を兼ねて一九三四年三月二十二日附
法律を以て工業原料品或半製品の取引就中其の製造、配給、貯蔵、
販賣及消費を監督統制する規定を設け、右目的の爲、煙草管理所（
八月二十七日）、工業用脂肪供給管理所（七月六日）、羊毛並其の
他の獸毛管理所（三月二十六日）、棉花管理所（三月二十六日）、
綿糸布管理所（八月十七日）、麻纈纖維管理所（三月二十七日）、
皮革管理所（四月九日）、護鞆及アスベスト管理所（五月九日）、
油煙管理所（八月十七日）、車金屬管理所（三月二十六日）及鐵及鋼
管理所（八月十三日）の商品管理所を設立して個別的制限を加へた
る外、更に一般的爲替許可は之を益々制限し、爲替限度は二月迄は
輸入基礎の五割の毫、三月一四割五分（銀行引受信用利用限度七割）
四月一三割五分（銀行引受信用利用限度七割）、五月始一三割五分

(銀行引受信用利用限度は七割)、同月中旬より二割五分(銀行引受信用利用限度五割)、六月一割(銀行引受信用利用限度二割)七月一五分(銀行引受信用利用限度一割)、八月一五分(銀行引受信用利用限度一割)、九月始一五分(銀行引受信用利用限度一割)に迄制限し、更に七月一日よりは爲替日別割當を實施し、當日に於ける爲替受入高を超過する對外支拂爲替は之を取組むことを禁止せるを以て、獨逸に於ける爲替制限は事實上の輸入禁止に等しき迄の事態に到れり。然るに獨逸の對外貿易及一般經濟狀況は益々惡化したる爲、政府は經濟の組織的改革遂行並に對外貿易關係組織の整理改革を目的とし一九三四年七月三日「經濟對策に關する法律」を公布して七月より九月末迄を限り經濟大臣に獨逸經濟の保護促進及經濟上の障礙除去に必要と認むる一切の措置を執る權限を賦與したるが、九月四日右法律に基き商品取引令を發布せり。右商品取引令は經濟大臣に對し商品取引の管理統制の爲統中其の製造、配給、貯蔵、販賣、消費に關して規定を設くる爲

限を賦與し、必要に應じては取引の記録に關する命令を發することを得せしめたるが、九月四日商品管理所設立に關する命令を以て從來の管理所の外新に木材管理所、園藝品、飲料及其他の食料品管理所、石炭及鹽類管理所、礦油管理所、化學製品管理所、絹人絹紡衣類似品管理所、技術工藝品管理所及各種商品管理所を設け、之に從來よりありたる十一の管理所を加へ、更に穀類飼料及其他の農產品管理局、動物及動物生産品管理局、牛乳生産品及油脂管理局、卵類管理局の四ヶ所を管理所に指定し、全商品は總て二十五部門の内に歸入せられ、其の監督統制に従ふに到れり。

各商品管理所は夫々所管商品の輸入に付政府の爲營管理局に代り規定せられたる範圍に於て輸入商に對し外貨爲營支拂の許可を爲す爲限を附與せられ、之に基きて爲營許可證を發給することとなり、從來の如き一般的及個別的爲營許可の區別は消滅せり。原則として爲營許可證は輸入商に附與せらるるも加工業者消費者も其の下附を受けることを得、又一般商品と同様にクリヤリング協定國の商品も之

を必要とせり。右許可證は各商品管理所が其の都度、に於ける爲替
保有高を預蔵して附與するものなるも、獨逸輸出品用原料に於て
優先し、再輸出用完成品の輸入に對しては必ず之を附與し、又支
拂條件によりても獨逸に有利なるものの長期の取引に對しては優
先權を認むることとせり

以上の如き新制度は之を要約すれば二十五ヶ所の商品管理所を
設けし、外國商品の輸入を獨逸品の輸出程度に制限せしめ、爲替
の移動を爲替出入の原因たる對外取引に於て管理するに在りたり。
其の結果一九三四年巨額の輸入超過を見たる獨逸對外貿易は一九
三五年度に入り漸次調整せられ大體均衡状態を回復し來れり。

Excerpt from pages 137-139, "Japan and the
Commercial Trends of Nations, 1938 edition."

The Netherlands

I. Gold standard

In some quarters the departure from gold standard and
devaluation of currency are being talked about but in
general the contrary view seems to be prevailing.

II. Customs--Retaliatory customs law and emergency customs law

In order to meet the change of world's economic
conditions, a law was enacted in 1933 to endow the Government
with retaliatory power. The law prescribed that by Imperial
edict (1) ban or limitation of imports and (2) imposition of
special customs duty can be applied to the goods imported
from non-treaty powers, if and when such powers
give more harmful treatment towards the Netherlands than
towards other nations or act against her vital interests.

With a view to acquiring the authority to modify customs
rates and to enforce them directly without the approval of
the Diet, the Dutch Government on May 16, 1934 introduced in
the Diet a law concerning the increase and decrease and
establishment and abolishment of short term import customs
(Emergency customs Law).



On July 19 a customs amendment bill was introduced in the Diet and the bill, according to the above Emergency Customs Law, was put into effect after July 1 without the decision of the Diet. In accordance with the Customs Amendment law,

(1) import supertax - 30% (2) beer import tax - 15% (3) sugar consumption supertax - 20% (4) beer consumption supertax - 15% were abolished and the customs were revised as follows:

- (1) Refined articles - 12% (hitherto - 10%)
- (2) raw materials - no tax
- (3) half-finished article - 3% to 6%
- (4) auxiliary materials for industry - 6%

III Limitation of imports

The Emergency Import Law was promulgated on December 24, 1931 and the Revised Emergency Import Law was promulgated on October 17 1933, authorizing the Government to make import allotments. On the basis of this authority, the Dutch Government adopted an allotment system with regard to all sorts of goods. The Japanese goods effected are as follows: Bicycle tires, matches and match-sticks, printed textile, dyed and patterned cotton cloths, bleached cotton, unbleached cotton forage for cattle (including bean cakes), handkerchiefs and white shirts, electric bulbs, table-cloths, glass products for domestic use, underclothes, hosiery, woollen and semi-woollen goods, coats for men and children, coats for women

and girls, chinaware, earthenware, tile, flax, hemp, semi-linen textiles, glass-bottles, socks and stockings, pure silk cloths, pure silk, artificial silk textiles and artificial silk mixtures, brimless hats, shoes, printing papers, writing tablets and paper products, cellophane, asphalt coated roofing and wall papers bicycles, bicycle parts and lamps for bicycles cords, zincplates, various powdered grains, butter, leather, cake grease, rubber hoses, insulated electric wires cement, screws and screw-bolts, etc. (Up to February 1935)

Following the examples set by the France, the Netherlands recently took up the matter of allotment as the object of negotiations and tried to utilize it as a means of expediting the exportation of Dutch goods. Since 1934 she cut the allotments by half as compared with the past.

not used

Def Doc No. 1918 Appendix 9

辯護御書第一九一八號一九

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一三七頁—一三九頁

和 蘭

一、金本位

一部には金本位離脱乃至平價切下にあるも一般に反對論有力なるが如し

二、關稅—報復關稅法及非常時關稅法

一九三三年八月世界經濟狀態の變化に對應する爲、政府に對する報復關稅與に關する法律を制定せり。

右法律は無條約國にして和蘭に對し他國より不利益なる取扱を爲し、又は和蘭の重大利益に反する取扱を爲したる場合斯る國より輸入せらるる商品に對し勅令を以て

(イ)輸入禁止又は制限
(ロ)特別關稅賦課
を爲し得べき旨を定めたり。



施する機限を與へたり。右機限に基き和蘭政府は各種商品に付割當制を採用し居る處本邦關係品左の如し。

自轉車タイヤ、燐寸及軸木、漿染、染色及模様綿布、晒綿布、未晒綿布、家畜飼料（豆粕を含む）手巾及ワイシャツ、毬球、卓子布、家庭用硝子製品、下衣類、メリヤス製品、毛織物及半毛織、男子用及小兒用上衣、婦人用及小女用上衣、磁器、陶器、タイル、亞麻、麻、半リネル製織物、硝子罐、靴下、本絹布、本絹、人絹織物及人絹交織物、無縁帽子、靴、印刷用紙、書翰用紙及紙製品、セロファン、アスファルト塗付屋根及壁紙、自轉車、自轉車部分品及自轉車用ランプ、紐類、亜鉛板、各種穀粉類、バター、皮、固形獸脂、ゴム製ホース、絶縁電線、セメント、スクリユー及スクリユーボルト等（以上一九三五年二月迄）

而て最近和蘭は佛蘭等に倣ひ割當を交渉の對象とし和蘭品輸出促進の手段として利用せんとするに至り一九三四年度以來割當意を從來に比し半減せり。

一九三四年五月十六日和蘭政府は議會の承認を待たずして直ちに關稅率を變更し得る權限を得る爲、輸入稅の短期間増減新設及廢止に關する法律（非常時關稅法）を議會に提出し其の協賛を得たり。

六月十九日關稅改正法案議會に提出せられたるが、右改正法案は前記非常時關稅法に依り議會の議決を待たず七月一日より實施せられたり。

右關稅改正法に依り（一）輸入附加稅三割、（二）麥酒輸入稅一割五分（三）砂糖消費稅附加稅二割、（四）麥酒消費稅附加稅一割五分は廢止せられ、左記の通關稅改正行はれたり。

（一）精製品一割二分（從來一割）

（二）原料品無稅

（三）半製品三分乃至六分

（四）工業補助材料六分

三、輸入制限

一九三一年十二月二十四日「非常時輸入法」公布せられ、更に一九三三年十月十七日改正非常時輸入法公布せられ、政府に對して輸入割當を實

Excerpt from "The Commercial trend of World Powers
and Japan," 1936 edition (p. 188 - p. 190)

The United States of America.

1. Suspension of the gold standard (May 6th, 1933)

A bill authorizing the President to cut the amount of pure gold contained in the dollar coin by 40% to 50% was presented by the American Government to the Congress in January, 1934. The bill passed the Lower House on January 20, and the Senate on the 27th, and was approved by the President on the 30th. The President thereupon announced a proclamation on January 30th, to the effect that the dollar coin would be reduced to a little over 59.06% of the past amount in accordance with the same law.

2. Increase in the customs duties.

The United States of America enacted the Hawley-Smoot Customs law in 1930, and made a wide general revision of the Customs Law of 1922, raising the customs duties on various items to a remarkable extent. (However, a partial reduction in the customs duties has been carried out recently under the Reciprocal Commercial Treaty mentioned hereafter). Article 336 (the so-called flexible clause) of the U.S. Customs Law provides that in order to keep the balance of two production costs in the U.S. market, when the production cost of the imported foreign goods is less than that of U.S...., the increase or decrease in the customs tariff can be made by the administrative act, based upon the investigation of the customs commission, with 50% of the current customs tariff as its limit, or the wholesale price of



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the same American product can be adopted as the levy standard.

The said flexible clause often comes into question with regard to Japanese goods, because of the increase of rate in the export of Japanese products.

3. Checking import of Japanese goods based on the Customs Law and the Industry Rehabilitation Law.

The export to U.S. of Japanese goods, especially rug-rugs, grass rugs, ceramic wares, canned tunny, frozen tunny, electric bulbs, brushes, rubber shoes, etc. suddenly became brisk around 1932; therefore, the Republican Party Government applied the Dumping Law to these Japanese goods in October, 1932.

When the Democratic Party took the government later on, the application of the said Dumping Law was suspended, but since about October, 1933, there appeared successively those who petitioned for the increase in the customs duties, based upon Item E, Article III of the Industry Rehabilitation Law (which provides that when the foreign goods are imported under such conditions as to annul the regulations of the U.S. trade unions, and the import has the tendency to increase gradually, the President may levy special customs duties upon the said imported foreign goods, or else restrict their import.) Besides, the petition for the increase in the customs duties based on the stipulations of Article 336 of the U.S. Customs Law reached a considerable number, because it admitted the increase in the customs duties based when the differences in the production cost as stated above.

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At present, after the judgement was made of the unconstitutionality of the Industry Rehabilitation Law in May, 1935, the petitions for the increase in the customs duties on Japanese goods, rely exclusively on Article 336 of the said Customs Law. The main articles among the Japanese goods for which the application of the import-checking measures was considered since 1932, were rubber shoes, shoe-leaces, toys, matches, brushes, braids, pencils, rachets, artificial pearls, canned crab, cotton carpets, canned tunny, frozen tunny, fish-baeds, ceramic wares, cotton hosiery, cotton textiles, swordfish, woolen gloves, rubber erasers, wollen carpets, cotton velvet and corduroy, etc.

As for the rubber shoes and wollen gloves, the so-called American valuation price in accordance with Item B. Article 336 of the Customs Law was adopted, which resulted in almost the same situation as the prohibition of their import. As for canned tunny, swordfish, etc., 50% increase of the current customs tariff was made according to Item A of the same article.

Furthermore, as to pencils, cotton carpets, canned tunny, frozen tunny, cotton textiles, ceramic wares and braid, the Japanese traders, in accordance with the understanding with the U.S. parties, have been restricting voluntarily the quantity of their export, or carrying out the so-called voluntary export control by raising prices or enforcing strict examination of their quality, etc., thus they are trying to prevent the import restriction measures of the United States.

4. Checking import of Japanese goods on the pretext of illegal competition.

As a result of low-priced Japanese goods advancing into the American

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market of late, the U.S. traders concerned have been trying to check their import with various pretexts besides the Customs Law mentioned above. For instance, some of the canned tunny made in Japan were refused to be imported by reason of their being inferior in quality and unwholesome; or the Japanese canned clam was almost subjected to the Dumping Check Law because of suspicion of dumping, (as a result of investigations, however, it was decided recently that dumping was groundless regarding the canned clam), or the infringement upon the U.S. Industries Ownership was questioned regarding Japanese electric bulbs; or the method of marking the country of origin of canned goods was taken up, all of which were some of the actual instances.

5. U.S. Agricultural Law and Japanese goods.

The Democratic Party Government enacted the Agriculture Relief Law in 1933 (further revision was made in 1935) in order to promote the purchasing power of farming villages, and thus speed up the economic recovery of the United States. Under this law they restricted the production of the fundamental agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, corn, pigs, rice, tobacco, milk, milk products, rye, flax, barley, live-stock, sugar beet, sugar cane, peanuts, potatoes. On the other hand, in order to make up for the loss arising out of the above restriction on the part of the producers, the process tax was started to be levied upon the process works using the above-named materials, thus they were able to compensate the loss of the producers, and at the same time a special tax, similar in nature to the consumption tax, became to be levied upon the imported foreign goods of same kind or rival goods in order to keep them in balance with the process

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tax at home. Therefore, the Japanese goods which fell under the above regulations (for example, cotton cloth, "Ajinomoto", soy, bean-mash, etc.) had to pay the said special tax besides the customs duties when they were imported into America. There occurred once a movement advocating levying a special tax on silk on the ground that it was a rival article of cotton. However, the said Agriculture Relief law lost its validity by the judgement of unconstitutionality made in January, 1936, but the U.S. Government is reported to be trying to continue the purport of the Agriculture Relief law in such a manner as it does not infringe the purport of the U.S. Constitution, and is also planning to establish a consumption tax on a wide range of goods as its source of revenue.

not used

Def, Dec 1918-10

辯駁側書證第一九一八號一〇

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一八八頁一〇九頁

北米合衆國

一、金本位停止（一九三三年三月六日）

一九三四年一月米國政府は大統領に弗貨の金純分を四割乃至五割切下ぐる權限を與ふる法案を議會に提出したる處一月二十日下院を又二十七日上院を通過し、三十日大統領之を裁可せり。一月三十一日大統領は同法に依り弗貨を從來の五九、〇六強%に引下ぐる旨のプロクラメーションを發せり。

二、關稅引上

米國は一九三〇年ホーレー、スミート關稅法を制定して一九二二年關稅法に一般的大改正を加へ多數品目に亘り其關稅を著しく引上げたり（尤も右に對しては後述互惠通商協定に依り最近部分的關稅引下行はれ居れり）。尙同國關稅法第三三六條（所謂伸縮條項）には輸入外國



品の生産費が米國の生産費より小なるとき米國市場に於ける兩者の均衡を保たしむる爲關稅委員會の調査に基き現行稅率の五割を限度として行政行爲に依り稅率の増減をなし若くは課稅基準として同一米國生産品の卸賣價格を採用し得る旨を規定す。

最近に於ける本邦製品の出輸出増加に伴ひ右伸縮條項は本邦品に付問題となること多し。

三、關稅法及産業復興法に基く邦品の輸入防遏

本邦品殊にラグラグ、グラスラグ、陶磁器、鋤鍬、冷凍箱、電球、刷子、腰襪靴等の對米輸出は一九三二年頃より俄に活氣付きたる爲一九三二年十月共和黨政府は不當廉賣法を之等邦品に適用したるが、其後民主黨となりて右不當廉賣法の適用は中止せられたるも一九三三年十月頃より産業復興法第三條B項（外國品にして米國同業組合の規約を無効ならしむるが如き狀態の下に輸入せられ且其輸入漸増の傾向ある場合大統領は右輸入外國品に對し特別關稅を賦課し又は輸入制限を爲し得る旨を規定す）に基き關稅引上を陳情するもの續出するに至れ

り。右の外前述の如き米國關稅法第三三六條は生産費の相違に基く關稅引上を認め居る爲右關稅法の規定に基く關稅引上陳情も相當效に達したり。而して一九三五年五月産業復興法違憲判決後の今日に於ては本邦品に對する關稅引上陳情は専ら關稅法第三三六條に據り居れり。一九三二年後輸入防遏手段採用方が問題となりたる本邦品中主要なるものはゴム靴、靴紐、玩具、熨斗、扇子、眞田、鉛筆、ラケット、模造眞珠玉、信箋詰、綿製敷物、銷鐵詰、冷凍箱、魚糧、陶磁器、綿メリヤス、綿織物、ソードフィッシュ、羊毛手袋、消腹膜、羊毛製敷物、綿製天鵝絨、コール天等あり。右の内腹膜靴及羊毛手袋に對しては關稅法第三三六條B項に依る所謂米國評價額採用せられたる爲殆ど輸入禁止同様の結果となり、又銷鐵詰、ソードフィッシュ等に對しては同條A項に依り現行稅率の五割を引上げられたり。又鉛筆及綿製敷物、銷鐵詰、冷凍箱、綿織物、陶磁器、眞田に關しては米國側との話合に基き我方營業者に於て自發的に輸出數量を制限し或は價格引上、品質検査の勵行等に依り所謂自發的輸出統制をなし以て米國側の輸入制限

措置を阻止し居るなり。

次第

四、不正競争を口實とする邦品の輸入防遏

最近低廉なる價格を以て本邦品が米國市場に進出したる結果堂業者は前述關稅法の外商各種の口實を以て其輸入を阻止せんとする傾向あり。即ち本邦銷體詰中品質不良にして衛生上有害なるものありとの理由に依り輸入を拒否せられたるものあるが如き、又本邦銷體詰がダンピングの疑ありとの理由に依りダンピング防止法を適用せられたるが如き（尤も調査の結果最近に至り殆ど體詰にはダンピングの事實なき旨決定せり）、又本邦電球に付米國工業所有權侵害が問題となり或は體詰の原産國標記方法が問題となるが如き其實例あり。

五、米國農業法と本邦品

民主黨政府は農村購買力を増進し以て米國の經濟回復を速ならしむるが爲一九三三年農業救済法を制定し（一九三五年更に改正）、基本農産物たる小麥、綿花、コーン、豚、米、煙草、ミルク、ミルク製品、ライ麥、亞麻、家畜、甜菜、甘蔗、落花生、馬鈴薯に付生産制限をな

大麥

す一方、右に依る生産者の損失を補償するが爲右農産物を原料とする加工業に對し加工税を課し右を以て生産者の損失を補償すると共に同種若くは競争外國品の輸入に對し國內に於ける加工税との均衡を得しむる爲消費税の性質を有する特別税を賦課することゝなりたるを以て右に該當する本邦品（例へば綿布、味の素、醬油、味噌等）は米國輸入に際し關税の外前記特別税を支拂ふことゝなりたり。又棉花の競争品なりとの理由に依り生糸に對しても特別税賦課運動起りたることあり。然れ共右農業救済法は一九三六年一月違憲判決に依り其效力を失ひたるも米國政府は憲法の趣旨に違背せざる形式に於て農業救済法の趣旨を繼續し之が財源として廣範なる範圍の商品に對し消費税を設定せむと計畫し居る趣なり。

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Appendix 11

2. Custom Amendment

The custom duty of Canada now in force is composed of preferential tariff of the British Empire, intermediate tariff and general tariff on the basis of the Custom Duty Law which was put into effect in 1907. Since then it has gone through many modifications. Above all, great amendments were put into force in September, 1930 (the Emergency Tariff of September, 1930), showing a marked disposition toward protectionism.

On October 13, 1932 the Ottawa agreement was officially announced and was submitted to Parliament, which approved it on November 24. In accordance with the agreement with Britain, Canada promised to amend the tariffs covering more than 200 items. In this connection the tariff amendment was introduced into Parliament on October 12, 1932 and was put into effect on the 13th. As a result, among the total 225 items of tariffs which came under the tariff modification there were 39 items whose general and intermediate tariffs were raised, 49 items whose preferential tariffs were lowered and whose general and intermediate tariffs were lowered, 8 items whose preferential tariffs alone were lowered and 10 items whose tariff of three kinds were all raised or lowered. As a result, the exports of Japan, such as garden plants, pottery, cutlery, cotton cloth, cotton-textiles, blankets, stockings and

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carpets were adversely affected. Furthermore, on April 18, 1934, the amendment bill for the tariffs covering many items incidental to the budget for the same year was submitted to Parliament and was put into effect on the 19th. The said bill was passed by Parliament and was promulgated as law on July 1. As a result of this amendment, there were 24 items whose tariffs were lowered, 1 item whose tariff was raised, 15 items whose preferential tariffs alone were lowered, 13 items of goods whose intermediate and general tariffs were lowered, 2 items of goods whose intermediate and general tariffs were raised. The goods, the tariffs of which were raised, were jute, twisted thread, crude peanut oil and iron alloys.

3. The Custom Duty Law of Canada and Japanese goods.

Regarding the taxes which were imposed on imported goods in Canada, the following points need to be taken into account, together with the tariff (the intermediate tariffs are applied to the Japanese goods) stipulated in the Custom Duty Tariff Law.

- (a) Official price and industry protection tax. For the purpose of protecting domestic industry since 1922, Canada fixed the official price, that is, the estimated value (for example, \$1.25 per one pound of rayon textile) of specified goods which was to constitute the basis of the imposition of the import duty. In addition to the tax imposed on these goods,

the difference between the said estimated value and the invoice price was collected as an industry protection tax. In 1935 items to which the said official prices were applied were as many as 35. Following the cabinet change which took place at the end of the same year, the new government took into consideration the claim of Japan, etc. and abolished all the official prices except those of several articles such as rubber shoes, fruits, vegetables, etc. (official prices had never been applied to British preferential articles.)

- (b) Official rate of exchange and tax on exchange dumping
- Canada created the tax on exchange dumping in order to cope with the fluctuation of the exchange rate which had taken place since 1931. That is to say, to the countries whose currency's external value diminished by 5% as compared with that of Canada, import duties were levied on the basis of the specifically fixed official exchange rate instead of on the basis of the actual exchange rate. On the invoice value of the imported goods, the difference between official and the market exchange rate is being collected as an exchange dumping tax. However, this regulation applies only to the articles of the same class and kind that Canada produces. On articles other than these, such as raw silk, oranges, unpolished rice, tableware, green tea, machinery, dolls, etc. taxes are imposed on the basis of the actual exchange

not used

rate and the exchange dumping tax is not levied.

The official exchange rate had been fixed at 49.85 per ¥100 for Japan. As a result of repeated negotiations, it was fixed at \$39.50 as of January 1, 1936 and is to be gradually decreased after the next year. The articles of the same class and kind that Canada produces covered a wide range of items. But as a result of the recent negotiations, it was decided that the articles which are not produced in great quantities in terms of Commerce are not subject to the above treatment. Consequently, it was decided that for the present soya-bean, red bean, black bean and cotton table-cloths are excluded from the said articles. (concerning the negotiation between Japan and Canada refer to chapter 2 of Section 1).

It is stipulated in the Customs Duty Law that the industry protection tax and exchange dumping duty may not exceed 50% of the converted amount on the basis of the official price and the official exchange rate.

C. Sale, tax and consumption tax

In addition to customs duty, 6% sales tax and 3% consumption tax are imposed on imported goods for the purpose of securing revenue. These taxes are imposed on the estimated value on the basis of the above. (a) and (b) plus import tax. But British preferential goods are exempt from the consumption tax.



海關則章第一九一八號一一

「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」拔萃

一九七頁—二〇〇頁



加 奈

一、金本位停止（一九三一年十月十九日）

二、關稅改正

現行加奈陀關稅は一九〇七年の關稅法に基き、英帝國特惠稅率、中間稅率及一般稅率より成り、其の後幾多の修正を加へられ、殊に一九三〇年九月大改正行はれ（一九三〇年九月緊急關稅）、著しく保護主義を強化せり。

而して一九三二年十月十三日オタワ協定を公表し、之を議會に附議したるが十一月二十四日其の可決する所となれり。尙加奈陀は英國との協定に依り二百餘項目に亘る關稅改正を納し居る處、右に附し同年十月十二日關稅改正案を議會に提出し、十三日より即時實施せり。右に依り稅率變更を受けたる稅番項目總數二百二十五に及ぶ處、其中一般及中間

税率を上げたもの八十九種、特恵税率を引下げ一般及中間税率を引下げたるもの四十九種、特恵税率を引下げたるもの八種、其の他三種税率を全部引上げ若は引下げたるもの十あり。

右の結果本邦輸出品中國藥用植物、食卓用陶磁器、刃種類、綿布、綿製品類、毛布、靴下、救物等何れも不利益なる影響を受くること、なれり。

更に一九三四年四月十八日同年度豫算案に附帶する多致品目に亘る關稅率改正案議會に提出せられ十九日より實施せられたるが、右案は議會を通過し七月一日法律として公布せられたり。右改正に依り、全稅率引下を見たもの二十四、引上を見たもの一、特恵稅率のみ引下を見たもの十五、中間及一般稅率を引下げたるもの十三、中間及一般稅率を引上げたもの二品目ある處、關稅引上を見たものはジュート、熟糸、粗製落花生油及合金なり。

三、加奈陀關稅法と本邦品

加奈陀に於ける輸入品の關稅負擔は關稅定率に定むる稅率（本邦品には

中間税率適用せらるゝの外、左記諸點に付考慮するを要す。

(イ) 公定價格及産業保護

加奈陀は一九二二年以來國內産業保護の必要上特に物品を指定して公定價格即ち輸入税賦課の基礎となるべき評價額(例へば人絹織物一對度に付一弗二十五仙)を定め、右に對し輸入税を賦課するの外右評價額と送狀價格との差額を産業保護税として徴收し、一九三五年當時右公定價格適用品目は三十五品の多數に上りしが、同年末内閣交送あり、新政府は日本等の主張を考慮に容れ一九三六年一月一日よりゴム靴、果實、野菜等五六品を除く以外の公定價格は全部廢止することとせり(尤も公定價格は従前より英特産品には適用なし)

(ロ) 公定爲替相場及爲替タンピング税

加奈陀は一九三一年以後の爲替變動に對する爲替タンピング税を設定せり。即ち加奈陀貨に對し五分以上爲替價值の下落せる貨幣を有する國に對しては輸入税賦課に際し理實なる爲替相場に依らずして特に定めたる公定爲替相場を基準として賦税し且輸入品の送狀價

格に付右公定及市場爲替相場の差額を爲替タンピング税として徴收しつゝあり。尤も右が適用せらるゝは加奈陀に於て生産せらるゝ物品と同級同種に屬する物に限られ、同級同種に屬せざる物品例へば本邦品中生糸、蜜柑、玄米、食卓用陶磁器、綠茶、機械裝置玩具等は現實爲替相場に依り課税せられ且爲替タンピング税を課せらるゝことなし。

公定爲替相場は從來本邦に對しては百圓に付四九・八五弗と定められたるが、種々交渉の結果一九三六年一月一日より三九・五〇弗となり明年以後更に順次遞下せらるゝこととなり居れり。又一同級同種一の範圍は相當廣汎なりしが今次交渉で依り加奈陀に於て商業的數量の生産なき物品は今後同級同種と認めざることとなり取置へず大豆、小豆、黑豆、烏豆、菓子醬は同級同種より除外せらるゝこととなれり。(日加交渉に付ては第一編第二章參照)

尙産業保護税及爲替タンピング税は夫々公定價格及公定爲替相場に依る換算額の五割を超ゆることを得ざる旨課税法中に規定あり。

(ハ) 販賣税及消費税
加奈港に於ては該税の外財政収入の必要上輸入品に對し夫々六分の
販賣税及三分の消費税を賦課し居る處、右は前記(イ) (ロ)に基
く評價額に輸入税を加へたるものに對し課せらる。但英特恵品は消
費税を免除せらる。

Australia

1. Suspension of the Gold Standard
(December 17, 1929)
2. Customs Tariff



The Australian Customs Tariff now in operation was originally set up in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act of 1920 -- 1921, with a view to protecting the industries which had developed during the war, especially the textile and metal industries, also with a view to provide the preference to the British Commonwealth. The tariff rates have since been raised more than ten times, each time with an increase in protection, till they reached what they are now.

On October 13, 1932, however, following the announcement of the text of the Ottawa Commercial Agreement then concluded between Britain and Australia, a tariff revision bill was introduced in the Federal Parliament with a view to putting in practice the tariff preference as stipulated in the agreement, and this was made operative on the 14th. The items mentioned included 442, kinds with the intention on the whole to extend the preference clause in favor of the British Empire by lowering tariffs leviable on British articles on the one hand, while on the other hand raising tariff rates on foreign goods. The Japanese goods that were to be unfavorably affected by the revised tariff rates were as follows: cotton duck-cloth, rayon textiles, shell-buttons, panama hats, silk hose, brass and bronze ware, glass-bottles, veneer sheets, hand-bags, brushed, cotton yarn, writing-paper, writing materials,

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cotton-waste, artificial wild-silk, silk, artificial silk, wild-silk, celluloid sheets, table-cloths, and handkerchiefs.

On August 2, 1934, with the object of encouraging Australia's domestic cotton and cotton-planting industries, the tariff rates not only general but also preferential on cotton yarn and cotton cloths, were raised, dealing a severe blow to Britain than to Japan.

On December 6, 1934, the British Government introduced to Parliament a wide-range tariff revision Bill, which was made operative on the 7 of the same month. The items of Japanese goods that were to be affected by the newly-raised tariff rates were as follows: garters (65% ad valorem), zip fasteners (57.5% ad valorem), electric appliances and parts (57.5% ad valorem), and arsenic acid (30% ad valorem).

By the revision of the tariff rates enforced on March 29, 1935, the British preferential tariff was on the whole unfavorably affected, while the general tariff was left unchanged, but in some cases both the general and preferential rates were reduced, and in other cases the preferential tariff was raised and with the general left unchanged. In the revised schedule a subdivision was made of the items for duties. The items of Japanese goods whose rates of duties were raised were as follows: clothing (knitted), hats and hat-frames other than those made of felt (55% ad valorem), children's socks, children's sleek water-hoses, ladies' socks,

gents' half-hose, full golf-hose, ladies' stockings, bags other than metal ones, purses, and wallets. The following were the items of major Japanese goods listed on the newly-raised tariff schedule effective on November 29, 1935: towels, lamps, and lantern and parts (40 -- 60 o/o ad valorem). In the rates of duties on the following articles, however, decrease was made: glass-wares, packing-paper and brushes. Along with the revision above, an intermediate tariff was set up with regard to, numerous items. In this connection, however, it must be noted that seemingly it was the intention of the Australian Government not to extend this privilege to all countries indiscriminately but to apply it to only some specified items only in favor of those countries with which it had concluded treaties.

3. The Tariff Revision Act in October, 1933.

(a) On October 4, 1933, a bill was introduced proposing a reduction of duties on the goods of high exchange-rate countries and an increase of duties on the goods of low exchange-rate countries. After a series of negotiations between the Japanese and Australian Governments, some amendments were made in the said bill, and it was decided that the reduction of the customs tariff should be effected only in the case of countries enjoying the benefit of the British preferential tariff with regard to the items of goods receiving protective tariffs, maintain high

exchange rate (the beneficiaries in this case being Britain and Canada), and that part of the bill dealing with the raising of tariff rates on the goods of low exchange rate countries was struck out. As a result, the disadvantages that we were otherwise likely to suffer were removed to a considerable extent, but still we were obliged to stand in an unfavorable situation in competing with British and Canada goods, such as electric bulbs, enamelled ironware, aluminum ware, cotton handkerchiefs, cotton napkins, some kinds of glass manufactures and potteries and bicycles and part. Though the bill of 1933 was revised as stated above, it meant nothing more than the mere abandonment, in accordance with the provisions of the bill, of the enforcement of exchange-dumping taxes. In the Industrial Protection Law of Australia of 1921, are found provisions governing exchange dumping taxation the Australian Government is empowered by that law to impose exchange dumping taxes upon goods imported from low exchange rate countries at unreasonably low prices, pending examination reports by the Customs Tariff Committee. It should not be therefore concluded that no dumping taxations will ever be levied upon Japanese goods under any circumstances, or at any future time. The Customs Tariff Committee has reportedly made inquiries into whether or not dumping practices were resorted to by the Japanese traders in the line of Japan-made rubber-shoes, cotton towels, ammonium

sulphate, potteries, electric bulbs, enamelled ironware, colored pencils, suspenders, and garters. So far, however, no Japanese goods have been subjected to the dumping taxation.

(b) Primage Tariff

The tariff in question was set up on July 10, 1930, with increase of revenue in view, through duties on all imported articles irrespective of their being dutiable or duty-free. The rate was at first 2.5% ad valorem, but this was raised in November of the same year to 4%, and ultimately, as the result of the revision effected in July, 1931, increased to 10% ad valorem on almost all items of imported articles. The imposition of these taxes was customarily enforced only after Parliament's passage of the bill necessary for the purpose, and it was not before the creation of the Primage Tariff that it was promulgated as formal law. The law was made effective retroactively from October 5, 1933, its rates being classified into four (a) duty-free, (b) 4% ad val. (c) 5% ad val. and (d) 10% ad val. The items falling in the categories of (a) (b) and (c) were all listed and for items not listed therein were grouped together in class (d).

It is to be remembered that it is stipulated in the British-Australian Agreement that the present taxation, as far as finance permits, may be increased in its rates or abolished. Accordingly,

Not used

辯護側書證第一九一八號一一二

「昭和十一年度各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

濠洲

一、金本位停止（一九二九年十二月十七日）

二、關稅

濠洲現行關稅は一九二〇—一九二一年關稅法に基き居る處、同法は戰時物與せる附產業、殊に織維及金屬工業の保護並に英帝國特惠の擴大を目的とし、其の後十數回に亘り引上行はれ漸次保護の度を増し最近に至れり。

然るに一九三二年十月十三日聯邦議會に於てオタワ英濠協定全文公表と同時に、右に基く特惠實施の爲關稅改正案を上程し翌十四日より之を實施したるが、其の項目は四百四十二に及び、大體に於て英帝國特惠を増大する爲一方に於ては英帝國品に對する關稅

二六四頁—二六七頁



を引下げ、他方に於ては外國品に對する關稅を引上ぐるものなり。
右の結果本邦關係品にして不利益なる影響を受けることとなれるもの凡そ左の如し。

綿小倉、人絹織物、貝釦、巴奈馬バンドン帽子、綿靴下、眞鍮青銅器具、硝子壺、ベニヤ板、手提籠、ブラシ、綿絲、書翰用紙、文房具、コットン、ウエイスト、人造天蠶絲、絹絲、人絹絲、セルロイド、シート、テーブルクロス、ハンカチーフ等。

一九三四年八月二日國內綿作及綿業助成の目的を以て綿糸及綿布に關する關稅引上を實施したるが、一般稅率のみならず特惠稅率も引上を見、本邦品よりも寧ろ英國品に對する打撃大なるものなり。

一九三四年十二月六日聯邦政府は廣汎なる關稅改訂案を議會に提出し七日より實施したるが、右に依る關稅引上品にして本邦關係のものは靴下止（從價六割五分）ジップ、ファスナー（從價五割七分五厘）電氣器具及部分品（從價五割七分五厘）、アーセニツクハアレッド（從價三割）なり。



更に一九三五年三月二十九日より實施せられたる關稅改正に於ては大體英特惠率を引下げ一般稅率を据置きたるが、中には特惠一般兩稅率共に引下げ若くは特惠率を据置き一般率を引上げたるものあり其他稅目の細分をなしたるが、本邦關係品目にして稅率の引上を見たるは次の如し。

衣類（纏みたるもの）、フニルト製以外の帽體（從價五割五分）
子供用ソックス、子供用スリークォーターホース、婦人用ソックス、
男子用ハーフホース、フルゴルフホース、婦人用ストッキング、金
屬製以外の袋、墓口、ワレット等。

又一九三五年十一月二十九日より實施の關稅改正中本邦關係重要品にして稅率引上のはタオル類、ランプ、ランタイン及同部分品等（從價四割乃至六割）なり。尙引下のものの中には硝子製品、包装用紙、刷毛類等あり。更に右關稅改正と共に多數の稅目に對し中間稅率を設定したるが、濠洲政府としては何れの國に對しても



中間稅率全部の均等は之を許さざる意圖の如く、諸外國との條約成立に従ひ特定項目に付てのみ之が適用を許與する方針なりといふ。

三一九三三年十月の關稅改正法

(イ)一九三三年十月四日爲替の高き國の物品に對しては關稅を引下げ爲替の低き國の物品に對しては關稅を引上げんとする法律案の提出ありたるが、我方より種々折衝の結果同法案は改正せられ、關稅引下は保護關稅を受くる品目に付且英帝國特惠稅率適用の利益を受くる國の爲替が高き場合に限りて之を實施することとし（即ち此の利益を受くるは英加兩國となる）、又爲替下落國商品に對する關稅引上の部分は削除せられたり。右の結果我方の蒙るべき不利益は著しく緩和せられたるも、依然電球、瑛瑯鏡器、アルミニウム器、木綿手巾ナブキン、硝子及陶磁器の一部、自動車及同部分品に付ては英加國品と競争上不利なる影響を免れざるなり。因に前記の通り一九三三年の法律案は改正せられたるも、右は同法律案の規定に依り爲替ダンピング稅を實施することを廢止したるものに通じざるも



のにして、一九二一年濠洲産業保護法中に爲替ダンピング税に關する規定あり、濠洲政府は爲替下落國よりの商品が不當に低廉なる價格を以て輸入せらるる場合には關稅委員會の審査報告を待つて爲替ダンピング税を賦課し得るものなるを以て、將來如何なる場合に於ても本邦品に對しダンピング税を賦課せざるもの、如く解すべからず。既に關稅委員會に於ては本邦製護膜靴、木綿タオル、琉安、陶磁器、電球、磁器、色鉛筆、ズボン、靴下止等に付ダンピングの有無を調査したる次第なるも未だ本邦品に付本税を賦課せられたるものなし。

(ロ) ブライメーヂ税

歳入増加の目的にて一九三〇年七月十日創設せられ、有税品たるは無税品たるを問はず一切の輸入品に課するものなり。其の税率は當初從價二分五厘なりしが、同年十一月四分となり、更に一九三一年七月の改正に依り大多數品目の税率は一割に引上げられたり。本税の賦課は從來議會に其の案を提出して實施したるものなるが、正式の法律として公布せられたるは一九三四年七月十四日ブライメーヂ税法の制定



を以て嚆矢とす。同法は一九三三年十月五日に溯及し効力を發し、
其の稅率は（イ）免稅（ロ）從價四分（ハ）從價五分及（ニ）從價
一割の四種に分たれ、（イ）乃至（ハ）に付ては一々其の品目を列
舉し夫れ以外のものは（ニ）に屬せしめ居れり。

尙英本國濠洲間協定には本稅は財政の許す限り其の稅率を引下げ
又は撤廢せらるべき旨の規定あり、依て濠洲政府は毎年財政情況に
従み其稅率改正を行ひ居る次第なり。



Excerpt from the "General Trend of International
Commerce and Japan, 1936 F1" pp. 46-47.

China

1. Raising of Tariff

The Kuomintang Government, taking the opportunity of the expiration of the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement on May 15, 1933, suddenly announced its revised tariff rates on imports on May 22, and put them in effect on the same day. The revision covered almost all the items on the tariff list, and the rates were drastically raised particularly on most of Japan's important trade-goods for China (The tariffs on cotton cloth and marine products were increased from 10 to 60 percent as compared with the former rates. A duty of 0.25 golden unit per picul was imposed on wheat flour which was formally free of duty. Furthermore the tariffs on coal, cement, artificial silk fabrics and miscellaneous goods were raised from 30 to 100 per cent while, the rates on such foreign imports as industrial raw materials and machinery were generally lowered or kept unchanged.) Later, in July, 1934, the Chinese Government again published newly revised tariff rates on imports, raising the rates on machinery, metals and foodstuffs but somewhat lowering those on cotton cloth, marine products, paper and the like.

- 1 -



The tariff rates were thus reduced slightly so far as our principal exports were concerned, but the rates on our special export items, such as needles and porcelain building materials, were greatly increased, resulting in raises of 65-75 percent as compared with the former rates. This was carried out as a part of China's policy of protecting ~~her own~~ industries.

2. Embargo and restriction of import export and taxation in the Kwangtung Area.

Since January, 1933, the government of Kwangtung Province had been carrying out the so-called three-year program of provincial administration in order to revise the system of excessive taxation. However, its finance being too exhausted to make both ends meet, the provincial government was obliged to seek a new source of revenue. It adopted, therefore, various measures which were different from those being taken by the central authorities in regard to the embargo and restriction of the exportation and importation of goods. Namely, the Kwangtung Provincial Government placed in June of the same year an embargo on the importation of Manchurian agricultural, livestock and marine products. (However, the beans imported via Vladivostok, whenever certified by Chinese consul there, were to be regarded as a home-produced goods and the inter-provincial duties were to be levied thereon. Later on, the regulations for the importation of beans to the 4 North-eastern Provinces were enacted and put into force from

September 1.) At the same time, a licence system was established as regards the importation of refined and crude oil and cement. Especially regarding the latter item, the "Regulations for the Punishment of the Contraband of Foreign Cement" and the "Regulations for the Disposal of Smuggled Cement and Regulations for Reward and Punishment" were enacted as a means to prevent its importation. In September, the "Bureau for the Collection of the Taxes on Foreign Agricultural Products" was established in order to levy special taxes on more than 40 kinds of agricultural products, including the rice imported from abroad. (This tax was wholly revised in May, 1934, and the number of the dutiable goods exceeded one hundred.) The sugar tax which had hitherto been imposed on both foreign and home products was abolished in May, 1934, when the sugar manufacturing factory was established under direct government management, and the tariff on foreign sugar was raised in accordance with the policy adopted of protecting home-produced sugar.

Moreover, a licence system was adopted for the importation of artificial fertilizer and canned food, and the special taxes were imposed on foreign-made cosmetics, hides and paper.

Not used

總務課文書 一九一八年十一月三

「昭和十一年度各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一、關稅引上

民政府は昭和八年五月十五日、日支關稅協定の滿期失効を契機として同月二十二日突如改訂輸入稅率表を發表し即日之を實施したるが、右改訂は稅率表の殆ど全般に亘りて行はれ殊に本邦對支重要貿易品の大體分に付極端なる稅率の引上を見たり（即ち綿、海產物等が舊稅率に比し十割乃至六十割の引上を見たる外、從來無稅の小麥粉に對し新に豫當〇・二五金單位の課稅をなし、其の外石灰、セメント、人絹織物、雜貨類に對し三割乃至十割の引上を見たるに對し、工業原料品、農産物等主として外國よりの輸入品に對する稅率が大體に於て引下又は据置となれり）。其の後昭和九年七月支那政府は更に改訂輸入稅率を公布し、棉、金屬類、食料品に對し

四六頁一四七頁



not used

幣設側文書第一九一八號一三

「昭和十一年度各國通商の動向と日本」抜萃

一、關稅引上

國民政府は昭和八年五月十五日、日支關稅協定の滿期失効を契機として同月二十二日突如改訂輸入稅率表を發表し即日之を實施したるが、右改訂は稅率表の殆ど全般に亘りて行はれ殊に本邦對支重要貿易品の大體分に付極端なる稅率の引上を見たり（即ち綿、海產物等が舊稅率に比し十割乃至六十割の引上を見たる外、從來無稅の小麥粉に對し新に擔當〇・二五金單位の關稅をなし、其の外石炭、セメント、人絹織物、雜貨類に對し三割乃至十割の引上を見たるに對し、工業原料品、機械類等主として外國よりの輸入品に對する稅率が大體に於て引下又は據置となれり）。其の後昭和九年七月支那政府は更に改訂輸入稅率を公布し、鐵、金、銅、食料品に對し

四六頁一四七頁



税率を引上げたるも、綿布、海産物、紙類等に對しては多少税率を引下げ本邦主要輸出品に關する限り幾分の緩和を見たる次第なるが、一面我國の特許輸出品たる鐵針、建築用陶磁器材料等の如きは從來税率に比し六五%乃至七五%に達する高率引上をなし自國産業の保護政策をとり居れり。

二 關東方面に於ける輸出入禁止制限及課税

廣東省政府に於ては昭和八年一月以降所謂省施驗三年計畫を實施し苛税の整理に着手したるも極度に疲敝せる省政府の財政は到底收支相償はず、勢ひ他に新規財源を求むるの已むなきに至り、貨物の輸出入禁止制限に關し種々中央と異りたる措置を執るに至れり。即ち同年六月滿洲産の農畜産物、海産品等の輸入を禁止し（但し浦口經由の輸入大豆に付ては同地駐在中國領事の證明書を有する限り之を土貨と認め浦口税を徴収することとしたるが其後東北四省豆類輸入辦法制定せられ九月一日より實施せられたり）、



同時に石油、原油並にセメントの輸入に付許可制度を實施し、特
 にセメントに付ては同年七月「外國洋灰密檢處罰章程」及び「密檢洋
 灰處理及獎懲章程」を制定して其の輸入防遏手段を講じ、又同年九
 月には「外國農產品專稅徵收局」を設立して外國よりの米穀其他四
 十餘種の農產品に對する特別稅を賦課することとせり（其後本件專
 稅は翌九年五月全面的に修正せられ課稅品目も大小百餘種に達せり
 其他從來外國產及内國產を問はず糖類等を賦課徵收し居れるが、四
 和九年五月財政廳直營の製糖工廠を新設と同時に土糖捐を廢し外國
 糖に對しては關稅の引上をなし省内製產糖の保護政策をとり居れり
 右の外人糞肥料の輸入、鹽類食料品の輸入に付ても許可制度を
 採用し又外國製顔染料、外國皮革、洋紙等に付夫々專稅を徵收し居
 れり。



British India

1. The Suspension of the Gold Standard
(September 21st, 1931)

2. Customs Duties

As a result of the British Empire Economic Conference held in Ottawa in January 1933, a tariff revision was carried out, setting up a preferential tariff of 10% *ad valorem* for several scores of British merchandise and consequently causing an increase in customs duties on the following important goods our country trades in: ceramic wares, electric bulbs, toys, cement, beer, head-gear, paper, brush, iron ware, enamel iron ware, etc.

On March 1, 1933 customs duties were raised on rayon fabrics (50% *ad valorem* or 4 ^{anna} per square yard), and on July 7 of the same year on cotton fabrics (75% *ad valorem* or 6 ³/₄ anna per pound). However, as the result of the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations the aforesaid duties on cotton fabrics, were lowered to the rate of 50% *ad valorem* or 5 ¹/₄ anna per pound after January 3, 1934. From December 1933, heavy customs duties were levied on such general merchandise as silk, some silk and rayon mixtures, knitted goods, woolen knitted goods, enamel iron wares, ceramic wares, oil, pencils, toilet soap, laundry soap, umbrellas, rubber-soled shoes, rock-candies, paint, cast iron tubes, alum, oil of vitriol magnesium, lamps, lamp-chimnies



Def. Doc. No. 1913 (appendix 14)

and magnesium chloride (these were announced on December 22nd and put into effect on the 23rd).. However, of the aforesaid merchandise the rate on ceramic wares was relaxed to some extent in February, 1934.

On February 5, 1934

The Tariff Revision Bill for the Protection of the Fibre Industry was submitted to Parliament and that body passed it on April 16. As a consequence duties on raw silk, silk yarn, silk cloth and various mixtures, rayon yarn, cotton cloth of double-stranded threads and cotton yarn were raised. However, with regard to cotton jersey on which duty was raised in December of the previous year, the rate was lowered to some extent by this law.

On July 25th, 1934 the Tariff Revision Bill for the Protection of Iron and Iron products was submitted to Parliament for the purpose of protecting the iron manufacturing industry in India. Passed by it in September, the law was enforced as of November 1. By this law duties were increased on steel bars, plates, block sheets, galvanized sheets, cast iron tubes, wire and steel ingots and preferential treatment was given to and British products.

On January 10, 1935 the Anglo-Indian Commercial Agreement was concluded, in which it was agreed that India on her part would acknowledge that she would accord preference to British products, and that Britain on her part would continue her efforts to buy



Def. Doc. No. 1918 (Appendix 14)

more Indian cotton, import Indian pig iron, duty free, and
accordance preferential treatment to Indian cotton goods,
exported to the British colonies, and possessions.

Moreover, during 1935, there were no important changes in
customs duties. The only developments were the establishment
of a new import duty on pounded rice, the lowering^r of duties on
wheat and ~~wheat~~ flour, and the paying back of the import duty on
soda ash used in the manufacture of glass which was put into
execution for the purpose of protecting the glass industry.



not used

辯護側文書 第一九一八號 + 一四

「昭和十一年 各國ニ通商の動向と日本」執筆

英 領 印 度

六四頁 六六頁

一、金本位停止（一九三一年九月二十一日）
二、關 稅

一九三三年一月オタワ英帝國經濟會議の結果に基く關稅改正を實施せるが、右は數十品目に付英國品に對し關稅上從價一割の特惠を新に設けたるものにして、之が爲關稅の引上を見たる本邦主要關係品左の如し。
陶磁器、電球、玩具、セメント、麥酒、帽子、紙、刷子、鐵製品、玻璃鏡等。

一九三三年三月一月入絹織物（從價五割又は平方碼に付四安）及同年六月七日棉織物（從價七割五分又は一封度に付六安四分の三）の關稅を引上たり。



但し右の機物に對する關稅は日印交渉の結果として一九三四年一月八日より從價五割又は一封度付五安四分の一に引下げられたり。

一九三三年十二月續又は人絹交織の一部、メリヤス、毛メリヤス、瑛瑯鏡、陶磁器、硬化油、鉛筆、化粧石鹼、洋傘、ゴム底靴、氷砂糖、鉛圓、ペンキ、鑄鐵管、閉鎖、硫酸、マグネシウム、ランプ、ホヤ、鹽化マグネシウム、等の雜品に付高率なる從價稅適用せらるゝこと、なれり（十二月二十二日余公布二十三日より實施）。但し右の中陶磁器に付ては一九三四年二月に至り幾分引上率を緩和すること、なれり。

一九三四年二月五日鐵維工業保護關稅改正案を提出し四月十六日議會を通過せしめたるが、本法に依れば生糸、絹糸、絹布各種交織物、人造絹糸、雙人絹布、棉糸等の關稅を引上ぐるゝこと、なれる處前年十二月引上げたる棉メリヤス關稅に付ては本法に依り多少關稅率を引下ぐるゝこと、なれり。

一九三四年七月二十五日印度製鐵業保護の爲、鐵及鐵製品保護關稅法案議會に提出せられ、九月議會を通過し、十一月一日より實施せられたり。本法



に依り、綿、ブレイト、ブラック・シート、グレバナイズド・シート、
鐵管、針金、ステイトル・インゴットの關稅増徴せられ英國品に對し
ては特恵を與へらるゝこと、なれり。

一九三五年一月十日英印通商協定締結せられ、印度側に於ては英國に
對し英國品に對する特恵附與を確認し、英國側に於て印棉買増の努力を
續け印度銑鐵の無稅輸入、英國植民地及保護領に於ける印度棉製品に對
する恩惠附與を約したり。

尙一九三五年中には重大なる關稅變更なく僅かに碎米輸入稅の新設、
小麥及小麥粉關稅の引下、並に硝子工業保護を爲硝子製造用曹達灰の輸
入稅拂戻の實施ありたる過ぎず。



Excerpts from PP. 79-89. "Commercial Trends of
Nations and Japan, 1936."

The Netherland Indies

1. Increase of Tariff

not used

On 15 September 1933 the General Tariff Revision Bill which aims to increase annual revenue passed the Netherland Indies Council and put in effect from January 1934.

This law increased items in the customs tariff table and what had been classified as free, 6%, 10%, 12% ad valorem were raised as follows:

- (a) 20% ad valorem for luxury items
- (b) 12% ad valorem for the materials for the same items.
- (c) 12% ad valorem for some expendable items.

Articles of Japan that had been effected were silk and rayon textile fabrics, cotton yarn, knitted underwears, socks and stockings, white shirts, enamelled ironwares, toilet articles, window glasses and glasses, and automobile parts. (the above were 20% ad valorem), cotton yarn, bleached and unbleached cotton, and dyed silk (the above were 12% ad valorem).

Moreover, since 1 January 1931 supertax of tariff, 10% ad valorem, had been levied for the purpose of financial revenue, and in January 1932 it was raised to 20%, and since 15 June of the same year it has been raised and kept at 50%. But supertax of tariff levied on bleached and unbleached



of of
 permission the Secretary of Economy is required even in changing an enterprise or in re establishing a suspended enterprise. As a consequence of negotiations with the Netherland Indies not to have this act infringe upon the vested rights of Japanese nationals in the Netherland Indies during the Japanese-Dutch Commercial talk, she expressed clearly her intention not to destroy or act against the interests of existing business, especially the small enterprises of the Japanese. This fact has been kept unmistakably in records. And the various business restriction orders issued and in effect now based on the above business restriction act are as follows:

- (a) Milk business Restriction Order. Issued on 20 March 1935 and enforced from 21 March.
- (b) Warehouse business Restriction Order. Issued on 20 March 1935 and enforced from 21 March.
- (c) Printing business Restriction Order Issued 5 April 1935 and enforced from 4 May 1935.
- (d) Business Restriction Order concerning Cigarette Factories. Issued on 30 August 1935 and enforced from 1 September 1935.
- (e) Hardware Foundry (iron pan) Restriction Order Issued on, 4 Sep. 1935 and enforced from 15 September.
- (f) Business Restriction Order of Textile Manufacturing such as Rayon, Rayon and Cotton, and silk Sarongs and Kain Pandjang. Issued on 19 November 1935 and enforced from 19 December 1935.
- (g) Ice-plant Restriction Order Issued on 3 December 1935 and enforced from 4 December.

DEF. DOC. #1918-15

low-grade fabrics (fabrics whose number of yarns, the sum of warp threads and woof threads is 45 per 7 square millimeters or less, and simple twilled unbleached fabrics) were 20% ad valorem.

2. Import Restriction

On 5 September 1933 "Emergency Import Restriction Act" passed the Netherland Indies National Council, and the government was invested with the authority to prohibit if necessary, by government orders, import not to exceed a fixed quantity or a fixed price according to goods for a certain period. Consequently, based on the above basic restriction act, the government issued government orders concerning import restriction of cement, beer, sarong, white cotton and others. But since the term of the above government orders was limited to 10 months, it could not be continued after the 10 month period expired without further ~~involving~~ the basic restriction act. So the various import restriction now in force were done by repeated government orders based on the above "Emergency Import Restriction Act 1933" and the various basic import restriction acts which were issued afterwards.

3. Business Restriction

In recent years the Netherland Indies government had been working hard to overcome the difficulties of Dutch merchants by preventing the activity of foreign merchants, and since various big-scale enterprises by foreign capital were contemplated, the government proclaimed the business restriction act on 23 October 1934 to maintain the status quo of the Netherland Indies economy. This act restricts the establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of enterprises, and prescribes that the

of of
 permission, the Secretary of Economy is required even in changing an enterprise or in re establishing a suspended enterprise. As a consequence of negotiations with the Netherland Indies not to have this act infringe upon the vested rights of Japanese nationals in the Netherland Indies during the Japanese-Dutch Commercial talk, she expressed clearly her intention not to destroy or act against the interests of existing business, especially the small enterprises of the Japanese. This fact has been kept unmistakably in records. And the various business restriction orders issued and in effect now based on the above business restriction act are as follows:

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- (g) Ice-plant Restriction Order Issued on 3 December 1935 and enforced from 4 December.

4. Import Prohibition (Except by Licence)

The Netherland Indies government had hitherto prohibited the import of rice. In February 1934, it introduced an import restriction act of soy beans, soy sauce, and soy paste to the National Council in order to protect the production of soy-beans grown in the sugar cane fields within the territory. The act passed the council on 24 February. However, as a result of our negotiations to modify the act the permission on imports of items already under contract was given to Japan, and an exception was made on the Japanese-produced soy sauce and soy bean paste, and their import was permitted. But as to soya-beans we could not accomplish our purpose except what was already under contract.

5. Export Prohibition and Restriction.

On 16 September 1933 "Emergency Export Restriction Act" passed the Netherland Indies National Council and the government was invested with the authority to prohibit or restrict by government orders exports and shipments of specified goods in order to supply the inhabitants demands, when necessary, or to prevent unfavorable exports of seedlings produced in the Netherland Indies. At the present the main export prohibition orders and Restriction orders in the Netherland Indies are as follows.

(a) Seed-Sugar Cane Export Prohibition Order Issued on 28 August 1934 and enforced from 29 August.

(b) Export Prohibition Order of Kapok Trees and Seeds. Issued on 4 September 1934 and enforced from 5 September.

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However, an exception was made to permit the export of seeds if the amount being shipped at one time is over 50 thousand kilogrammes.

(c) Quinine Export Restriction Order.

Issued on 28 February 1934 and enforced from 1 March 1934 to 1 March 1937.

(d) Export Restriction Order of Planting Material (Seeds and Seedlings).

Enforced from 27 November 1935.

not used

辯護側書證第一九一八號一五

「昭和十一年度各國通商の動向と日本」按察

七九頁十八九頁

蘭領印度

一、關稅引上

一九三三年九月十五日歳入増加を目的とする一般關稅改正法案蘭參議會を通過し一九三〇年一月より實施せられたり。

右法律は關稅定率表の品目を増加し從來無稅、從價六分、一割、一割二分と分類せられ居たるを（イ）奢侈品を從價二割に（ロ）同原料を從價一割二分に（ハ）若干消費用品を從價一割二分に引上げたるものにして本邦關係品としては絹及人絹織物、綿糸、メリヤス肌着、靴下、ワイシャツ、玻璃機器、化粧品、窓硝子及コップ、自動車部品（以上從價二割）、綿糸、晒、未晒糸染絹布（以上從價一割二分）等あり。

尙一九三一年一月一日以後財政收入の目的を以て從價一割の關稅附加稅賦課せらるることとなりたる處右は一九三二年一月、二割に引上



げられ同年六月十五日以降更に五割に引上げられ現在に及べり。但し晒及未晒の下級品（各經緯を合し七平方呎當り糸數四十五本及夫れ以下のもの並に簡單なる綾織未晒生地）に對する關稅附加稅は従價二割なり。

二、輸入制限

一九三三年九月五日「非常時輸入制限令」蘭印國民參議會を通過し政府に對し必要の場合商品別に一定量又は一定價額以上の輸入を一定期間政府令を以て禁止し得る權限を賦與せり。依て政府は右基本制限令に基きセメント、麥酒、サロン類、晒綿布其他各種輸入制限に關する政府令を發布せるが右政府令の期間は十ヶ月間に限られ居るを以て其の實施後十ヶ月の期間滿了せるものに付ては更に基本的制限條例を發布するに非ざれば之が繼續をなし得ざる建前となり居れり。從て現行各種輸入制限令は夫々前記「一九三三年非常時輸入制限令」及其後發布せられたる各種輸入制限基本條例に基き數次の政府令を以て發布せられたるものなり。

中略

三、營業制限

近年蘭印政府に於ては外國商人の活動を封じて蘭商の窮狀を打開せんさ腐心し居たるが、茲に蘭印に於て外國資本に依る種々の大企業企圖せられたるを以て蘭印經濟の現状維持の爲一九三四年十月二十三日營業制限條例を發布せり。右條例は新企業の設立及企業の擴張を制限するものにして、企業の變更又は停止せられたる企業の關に當りても經濟長官の免許を必要とすべきことを規定し居れり。尙口蘭會商中我方に於ては本條例が在蘭印本邦人の既得權を侵害するが如きものならざるを蘭印側に交渉したる結果、先方に於ても何等既存營業殊に日本人の小企業を破壊し又は之に不利益を加ふることを企つるものに非ざる旨表明するに付、右の趣旨を文書に依り明確にせしめ置きたり。

而して右營業制限條例に基き現在交布實施せられたる各種營業制限令左の如し。

(イ) 搾乳業制限令。一九三五年三月二十日公布、翌三十一日より實施。

(ロ) 倉庫業制限令。一九三五年三月二十日公布、翌二十一日より實施。

(ハ) 印刷業制限令。一九三五年四月五日公布、同年五月四日より實施。

(ニ) 紙巻煙草製造所に關する營業制限令。一九三五年八月三十日公布、同年九月一日より實施。

(ホ) 金物鑄造（鐵鍋）業制限令。一九三五年九月十四日公布、翌十五日より實施。

(ヘ) 人絹製、人絹綿交織製並絹製サロン及カインパンジャン等織物營業制限令。一九

三五年十二月十九日公布、同年十二月十九日より實施。

(ト) 製米工場營業制限令。一九三五年十二月三日公布、翌四日より實施。

四 輸入禁止（但し許可制度）

閩印政府は從來より米の輸入を禁止し居たるが、更に一九三四年二月領内甘庶耕作地に於ける大豆生産保護の爲大豆、醬油及味噌の輸入禁止令を國民會議に提出し二十四日通過を見たり。然るに我方より同令緩和方種々交渉の結果既約品の輸入は許可せらるゝこととなり又日本産醬油及味噌に付ては特例を設け其の輸入を許可することとなるも大豆に付ては既約品以外其の目的を貫徹するに至らざりき。

三、輸入禁止及制限

一九三三年九月十六日「非常時輸出制限令」蘭印國民參議會を通過し、政府に對し必要な場合住民の需要を満たすの必要上、又は蘭印の生産に係る種苗の好ましからざる輸出を豫防する爲、特定商品の輸移出を政府令を以て禁止又は制限し得るの權限を賦與せり。而して蘭印に於て現在行ひ居れる輸出禁止及制限の主要なるもの左の如し。

(イ) 甘蔗種苗輸出禁止令。一九三四年八月二十八日公布、翌二十九日より實施。

(ロ) カボック樹及同種子輸出禁令。一九三四年九月四日公布、翌五日より實施。但し種子の輸出は一時に五百斤以上の數量なる場合に限り特に許可するの除外例を設け居れり。

(ハ) 規那輸出制限令。一九三四年二月二十八日公布、同年三月一日より一九三七年三月一日迄實施。

(ニ) 耕地植付材料(種子、苗等)輸出禁止令。一九三五年十一月二十七日より實施。

not used
Foreign Office S.W.I.

10th April, 1933.

Your Excellency,

1. I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have expressed the desire that the Commercial Convention between India and Japan which was signed at Tokyo on the 29th August, 1904 should be terminated.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the said Convention, I therefore have the honour to announce to Your Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India to terminate the Convention, which will accordingly cease to be in force six months after the date of the present note, that is from the 10th day of October 1933.

3. I shall be grateful if, in due course, you will be so good as to furnish me with a formal acknowledgement of the receipt of this notification.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient servant
(for the Secretary of State)

Robert Vansittart

Excellency

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
G.C.V.O. etc., etc., etc.



Def. Doc. # 1918-16-A-2

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document, (A note despatched from Robert Vansittart addressed to Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira dated the 10th of April, 1933) hereto attached in English consisting 1 page is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo
on this 4th day of August, 1947.

/S/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: /S/ K. Urabe



not used

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弁護側文書第一九一八号附屬書一六A12

外務省B・W・I

陳者本官は閣下に対し、印度政府は一九〇四年東京に於て署名せられたる日印間通商條約を終了せらるべしとの希望を表明せしことを通告するの光榮を有し候

ニ仍て本官は前掲條約の規定に従い閣下に対し、「グレートブリテン」、「アイルランド」及「グレートブリテン海外領土皇帝、印度皇帝陛下の條約を終了せんとする意向を通告するの光榮を有し候従つて前記條約は本通告の日附より六ヵ月後、即ち一九三三年十月十日より失効致すべく候

ニ本通告御受領の旨適當期間中に御通知を得ば感謝するものに有之候
右申進旁得貴意候 敬具

一九三三年四月十日

國務大臣の爲に
ロバート・パンシタルト

松平恒雄 閣下



not used

Def Doc No 1918 16-A-2



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分林總ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附セラレタル英
語ニ依ツテ書カレ一頁ヨリ成ル一九三三年四月十日附、松平恒雄氏宛ロ
バート・パンスター發ノ覺書ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管
ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正編ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月四日 於東京

林 馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬



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not used

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

On the Suspension of Buying of
Indian Raw Cotton

by ABF, Fusajiro

Chairman of the Committee, Amalgamated Association of
the Cotton Spinning Companies of Japan.

I think everyone is already acquainted with the affairs concerning the notice of the Indian Government of its intention to abrogate the Commercial Treaty between Japan and India. It was done so abruptly and through the medium of the British Government last April. I believe it is an act unprecedented in international affairs and at the same time that it is most unfaithful to abrogate a commercial treaty as suddenly as this. But, as we were desirous of maintaining peacefully, in normal condition, if possible, the commercial relations between our two countries we decided to entrust the affair to the negotiation of our diplomatic authorities, and to watch quietly the outcome. Somewhat later, however, the British Government proposed to our Government to submit the Japanese and British commercial problem to a conference of the Japanese and English private business

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concerns.

As the principle of the British proposition was in nowise of an objectionable nature, we came to a conclusion, after deliberation of our Committee, to hold a conference and that our Government should ascertain the British attitude toward the matter. At the same time in India too, so far as we know, our Government authorities have for some time been, engaged with the Indian Government on the renewal of the Commercial Treaty between us and India. But in the midst of the negotiation, the Indian Government again suddenly carried out an enormous raise in the rate of customs duties on cotton cloth. I think such is indeed an act extremely unreasonable and outrageous.

The present tariff revision on cotton cloth as you are aware, resulted in an increase of 50% to 75%. But as a matter of fact, this 75% is a discriminating tariff, amounting to three times, the 25% applied to British goods. This is indeed a prohibitive tariff on Japanese cotton cloth. Accordingly, it must be considered unquestionably as an economic challenge to us, whatever pretext the Indian Government might find to justify its cause.

The Indian Government explains the present tariff revision as being due to the fall in the exchange rate which was 106 rupees when the tariff was fixed at 50%, but as it ^{now} stands at 82

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rupees, the rise in tariff to 75 is justifiable. But this opinion ignores the fact that all raw cotton consumed in Japan is imported from abroad, and that the purchase price thereof is raised in inverse proportion to the fall in exchange rate. We need in no wise pay any attention to such a fake explanation of the Indian Government. We notice, on the other hand, the fact that the export of our cotton textiles to India is actually showing a sudden decrease since the raise of the customs duties in August last year, and also the value of yen itself is taking an upward course at present. Viewed simply from the two instances above mentioned, we cannot see any reason for the present tariff raise.

Furthermore, if the object of the tariff raise really is to protect the Indian spinning industry, why did India not try to check the import of British goods which has been increasing with great rapidity since last autumn? Does India think she can accomplish the perfect protection of her cotton industry by giving a grandiose preferential tariff of 50% to British goods which occupy more than one-half of the quantity of the cotton cloth imported to India? Viewed from these standpoints, it goes without saying that the present tariff raise is intended to protect likewise the British cotton industry under the guise of protecting the Indian cotton industry.

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Indians, as you know, mention, as the main factor in the low price of Japanese cotton textiles, the lower standard of Japanese labor conditions besides the fall in exchange rate. This comment is also in a vogue in England of late. But this is absolutely a sort of sophistry. The cheap price of Japanese articles can never be attributed to the momentary favorable rate of exchange, or to the low standard of Japanese labour conditions. It must be mentioned here that such are the results of the progress in management and techniques attained by the ever strenuous efforts exercised by our industrialists concerned.

I do not intend to speak much about England on this occasion, but as it concerns more or less the affairs I am going to explain, I would like to say a word or so. In recent years the cry of boycotting Japanese goods is becoming rigorous day by day in England too. In Parliament questions are often made on the competition with Japanese goods. Newspapers and magazines are rigorously advocating the boycott of Japanese goods, resulting recently in England in an extreme view of abolishing the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. On the other hand, we can assume through the decision of the Ottawa Conference that England is very eager to construct an economic bloc of her own. Taking these facts into consideration we can see that such acts as the abolition of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty,

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and the present tariff raise, originate in deep and vast motives. So I think that we also must be strongly determined to face such a situation and properly manage affairs accordingly.

At present a world economic conference is being held in London. The Powers are earnestly devoting themselves to conferring with each other to lower customs tariffs or to eliminate obstacles in the path of their commercial development. The fact that India has established at this juncture a high tariff tantamount to the interruption of trade as far as cotton tissues are concerned, is not only contrary to the spirit of the world economic conference, but also constitutes a breach of international morality. Such an act, I think, must be taken to task by every country in the world.

The resolution unanimously adopted, of suspending the purchase of Indian Raw Cotton, at the conference of the Amalgamated Association of the Cotton Spinning Companies of Japan, held on the 13th inst., is of course one of the measures to contest against India; It is nothing but a step indispensable indeed for the self-defense of our cotton industry and also for the development of our industries at large. Those who will directly suffer a blow from the suspension of the purchase of Indian raw cotton by Japan are of course the Indian farmers, but it is not altogether our real intention to make them suffer.

We are merely forced to take this step and to carry it into effect because, the Indian Government, though we have already taken every possible step to resort to peacefull measures in the past, not only maintained a stubbornly unaltered attitude, but even went ahead more vehemently to carry through its misdeed. We think the responsibility lies of course on the Indian side for having brought the matter to its present juncture.

The Resolution carrying into Practice
the Suspension of

Buying of Indian Raw Cotton.

(June 13, the 8th year of SHOWA 1933)

1. Every company of the Amalgamation shall cease to make

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new purchases of Indian raw cotton on and after June 13.

2. Every company in the Amalgamated Association shall report to the Amalgamated Association by June 16th the quantity of the Indian raw cotton not actually received by June 13th, of the buying contract, according to each loading month, and each contracting partner.

3. The transaction of all the matters concerning the execution of this resolution shall be assigned to the committee of the Amalgamated Association of the Spinning Companies.

The Committee shall nominate standing committees from among the companies of the Amalgamation.

Declaration

1. India has put into effect a tariff raise of from 15% to 75% on cotton cloth through five successive revisions since April of the 5th year, of SHOWA (1930) up to the present day. As a matter of fact this rate of 75% amounts to 3 times higher than that on British goods of 25%. This is a tremendously severe discriminatory tariff and constitutes nothing but a clear prohibitory one on our cotton cloth.

2. It is still fresh in our memory that the Indian Government, ignoring international good faith and without any consultation with Japan, abruptly communicated to our country, in April last,

the abrogation of the Japan-Indian Commercial Treaty. Since then our Government has been negotiating with both the British and Indian Governments, for the sake of mutual interests. The Indian Government, however, again at this juncture, suddenly put into effect the tariff raise aforementioned, and showed us that it has no sincerity in the matter.

3. The Indian Government tries to justify the present tariff raise by saying that originally the 50% tariff was set up when the exchange rate was 106 Rupees, and that as the exchange rate fell to as low as 82 Rupees the raise in tariff to 75% was effected. This explanation of the Indian Government "throws no light on the situation", as it fails to recognize the inevitable fact that in Japan raw cotton consumed is all imported from abroad, and that the price thereof must rise inversely the fall in exchange rate.

4. We have repeatedly manifested our equitable conviction to the Indian Government till today regarding tariff on cotton cloth, and asked it to reconsider the matter. In reality, when it raised in the tariff September last on our cotton cloth from 31.25% to 50% and also later in April last, when it notified us of the abrogation of Japan-Indian Commercial Treaty, we issued our announcement, pointing out the unfriendly attitude on both the British and the Indian Governments, and waited patiently

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till today, assigning the matter for the time being to the negotiation of our Government authorities concerned.

5. But the Indian Government at this time, entirely ignoring the negotiations of our Government, took this outrageous action which is tantamount to prohibiting the importation of our cotton textiles. Especially when the Indian Government adopted such an attitude on the occasion of the opening of the International Economic Conference which aimed at lowering tariffs and at eliminating the obstacles in the way of commercial development, we are forced to adopt this decision to cease to buy Indian raw cotton. It goes without saying that the responsibility lies on the Indian side. And we declare that we will continue to abide by this resolution, rising above interests and every obstacles, so long as the British and the Indian Governments will not change their attitudes.

We earnestly desire that you gentlemen of our nation will fully understand our standpoint, and give us the greatest aid. At the same time we pay hereby our profound respects to and express our desire for the good-will of the various powerful corporations concerned, who have supported our decision un-animously taking into consideration the national interests.

June 13th, the 8th year of
SHOWA (1933)

The Amalgamated Association of Cotton
Spinning Companies of Japan.

not used

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CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Concerning the stoppage of buying Indian Cotton" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 4th day of August, 1947

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /s/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)



印度棉花買入停止に就て

大日本紡績聯合会
委員長 阿 部 房 次 郎

印度政府が去る四月、英國政府の手を経て突如として日印通商條約の廢棄を我國に通告して参りました事情につきましては、既に一般の承知し居らるる事と考へます、抑も通商條約を斯くの如く突嗟の間に廢棄すると云ふことは、國際上の慣例を破る、最も不信義なる措置と信じます併し吾々は成可くならば平和的に兩國通商の常態を維持せん事を希望致しましたので、暫く外務当局の外交交渉に一任して、其經過を靜觀する事と致した次第であります、然るに其後間もなく、英國政府に於きましては、日英民間業者に於て、日英通商問題に關して協議せん事を我政府に申出たのであります。

此の英國側の提案に就きましては、其趣旨は固より拒む可き筋合のものであります故、委員会に於て種々協議致しました結果、大体協議会

開催の意向を以ちまして、先づ英印政府の決心に於て、其照会方を政府に委任したのであります、之と同時に印度に於きましても、我政府当局は日印通商條約の再締結に就て、過般來、印度政府と交渉中であると承知して居ります、然るに其折衝中に當りまして、印度政府が今回又々突如として、綿布關稅の大増率を實行しました事は誠に無法なる暴挙と考へます。

今回の綿布關稅改正は、御承知の通り、五割から七割五分に引上げたのであります、抑も此の七割五分は英國品の二割五分に対しては三倍の差別關稅であり、又本邦綿布に対しては純然たる輸入禁止稅であります、從つて印度政府が如何なる辭を以てするも、正しく我國に対する經濟的挑戰と見る外はないのであります。

印度政府は今回の關稅改正の理由として、對印爲替が百〇六留比の時に五割と定めたのであるから、其後爲替が八二留比に下落した今日、其の下落率丈け關稅率を引上げ、七割五分としたのであると説明して居り

ます、然し乍ら是は我國に於て消費する棉花は總て海外から輸入するのでありますから、原棉代價は爲替の下落率だけ反対に騰貴すると云ふ事實を忘れた説でありまして、斯る根本的誤謬に陥つて居る印度政府の説明は、固より一顧の價すらないものであります、又之を事實の上に見ましても、現に我對印綿布の輸出は昨年八月の關稅引上以來急激なる減退を示して居り、又円價の如きも現に漸時昂騰の歩調を辿りつつあるのでありますから、單に右二つの事實のみより見ますも、今回の引上は更に其理由を認め難いのであります。

加之ならず關稅引上げが、眞に印度紡織保護を目的とするものならば何故印度は昨秋以來急激に増進しつつある英國品の輸入を阻止しようとしなにか、又印度に輸入せらるる綿布の大半を占むる英國品に對し五割といふ膨大なる特惠を認めて尙且綿業の保護が完うし得られるといふのであるか、此点から見ますならば、今回の關稅引上は印度綿業保護の美名の下に、英國綿業をも亦併せて保護せんとするものである事はいふ迄

もない事であります。

御承知の如く印度に於きましては、日本綿布の低廉なる原因として、爲替下落の外に日本の労働條件の低劣なる事を挙げて居ります、然るに此説は英國に於きまして、近來盛に唱へられて居りますが、之は全然一種の詭辯でありまして、日本品の低廉なる事は断じて一時の爲替安や労働條件の低劣より生じたるものではなく、全く当業者の不断の努力による経営技術の進歩に貢ふものである事は、茲に断言して憚らぬものであります。

私は此際強て英國に就て多くを云ふ考へてはありませんが、本件の説明に当り多少の關係があると考へますから、一言申上げますが、最近英國に於きまして、日貨排斥の聲は日を送ふて熾烈となりまして英國議會に於ては幾度か日本品の競争に就て質問が發せられて居り、又新聞雜誌に於ても日本品排斥の議論が盛に唱へられて居ります、又最近に於きましては日英通商條約の全面的廢棄と云ふが如き、極端なる議論

さへ行はるるに至つて居るのであります、而して又他の一方に於ては英
が、英帝國經濟ブロックの構成に腐心して居る事は、オッタワ會議の
決議によつて略々察せらるるのであります、斯く考へますならば日印
通商條約の廢棄と言ひ、又今回の關稅増率と言ひ、其原因する所は非常
に深く且つ大なるものでありますから、吾々も亦其覺悟を以て之に対応
する所がなければならぬ次第と考へます。

今や世界經濟會議は、ロンドンに於て開會せられまして、各國は關稅
の引下乃至通商障害の除去に就て、銳意協議を進めんとして居ります、
然るに其矢先に當りまして、印度が綿布に關する限り通商社説に等しき
高率關稅を設定しました事は、會議開催の精神に反するのみならず、又
國際の道義に違背する行爲でありまして、之は列國と共に大いに糾弾す
る必要があると考へます。

本月十三日開催の大日本紡織聯合會協議會に於て滿場一致を以て議定
しました印度棉花買入停止の決議は申上げる迄もなく、対印抗爭の一手

段でありまして、我綿業の爲め又大きく云へば我國産業發展の爲め、實に已むを得ざるに出たる自衛手段に外ならぬのであります、固より印棉買入停止により直接打撃を蒙むる者は、印度農民でありますが是等の印度農民に苦痛を與へる事は決して吾々の本意とする處ではないのであります。

唯吾々は過去に於て已に一切の平和的手段を執り盡したにも拘らず、尙印度政府が取として其態度を改めざるのみならず、益々進んで其非を敢行せんとして居るのでありますから、事實已むを得ざる手段として之を実行致しますので事の茲に至りました實は無論印度にあると考へます。

印度棉花買入停止実行決議 (昭和八年六月十三日)

- 一、聯合各社は六月十三日以降印度棉花の新規買入を停止す。
- 二、聯合各社は六月十六日迄に六月十三日現在に於ける印度棉花買附契約未引取高を各積月及契約先別に聯合会に届出づべし。
- 三、本決議実行に關する一切の措置は紡績聯合会委員会に一任す。委員會は常任委員若干名を聯合各社中より指名す。

声 明 書

一、印度は昭和五年四月以降今日迄に五回の綿布關稅引上を行ひ一割一分から七割五分に引上げたのである。抑も此七割五分は英國綿布に對する二割五分に比し三倍一云ふ驚く可き差別關稅であり又本邦綿布に對する純然たる輸入禁止稅である。

二、印度政府が去四月國際信義を無視し我國に對し何等の商議を経ず突如として日印通商條約の廢棄を通告した事は未だ世人の記憶に新な

る所である、爾來我政府は英印兩國に対し相互利益の爲折角交渉中の如印度政府は今回又々突嗟の間に前記關稅の大増率を行ひ以て全然誠意なき事を如実に示したのである。

三、印度政府は今回の關稅引上は対印爲替が百〇六留比の際五割と定めたるに其後爲替は八二留比に下落したから、其下落率丈け關稅を引上げ七割五分としたと説明して居るが、抑も我國使用の原棉は全部海外より輸入せらるるが故に爲替低落に反比例して原棉價格の騰貴とする必然の事實を忘れたる右印度政府の説明は一顧の價值すらなきものである。

四、吾々は今日迄幾度か綿布關稅に關し印度政府に公正なる所信を披瀝し其反省を促したのである、現に昨年九月本邦綿布に対する關稅を三割一分二厘五毛から五割に引上げたる際は勿論更に又去四月日印通商條約廢棄通告の際に於ても直ちに聲明書を發し英印兩國政府の非友誼的なる態度を指摘し暫く我政府当局の交渉に信頼して今日迄

隠忍自重の態度を持したのである。

五、然るに印度政府今回の措置は全然我政府の交渉を無視し本邦綿布に
対し輸入禁止に均しき暴挙に出たのである、殊に今や関税率を引下
げ通商上の障害を除去するを目的とする國際經濟會議開会の矢先斯
かる態度に出でたる以上茲に印度棉花買入停止を決議したのは已む
を得ない次第であつて、其責彼にあるは申す迄もない、今後英印兩
國政府にして其態度を改めざる限り吾々は利害を超越し万難を排し
飽く迄本決議を履行することを声明する。

幸に國民諸君が吾々の立場を諒とせられ絶大なる援助を與へられん
ことを切望すると同時に本件に関し有力なる關係諸團體が國家的見
地よりして一致協力以て右決議を支持せられたる好意に対し茲に深
甚なる敬意を表す。

以上

昭和八年六月十三日

・大日本紡績聯合会

Not used

Def Doc No 1918-16-B

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分、林鑒ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル
日本語ニ依ツテ誓カレ九頁ヨリ成ル印度棉花買入停止ニ就テト題スル誓
類ハ日本政府(外務省)ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナ
ル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月四日

於東京

林

鑒

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝 局



Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

Imperial Ordinance concerning the additional import duty issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 45, 1935, Imperial Ordinance No. 208, 1935.

Article I. An import duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the import duties enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article I of Law No. 45, 1934, and for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force of the present Ordinance, be imposed on articles produced or manufactured in countries with which the trade balance of Japan in 1934 was in excess in imports and which, at the time of coming into force of the present Ordinance, employ, in respect of goods produced or manufactured in Japan, arbitrary standards of value for the assessment of import duties and impose on such goods special taxes or duties in addition to ordinary imports duties. The same shall apply to articles manufactured at bonded factories with the aforesaid articles as material.

The articles mentioned in the preceding Paragraph are restricted to those of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, which are set forth in the List appended to the present Ordinance.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

Supplementary Provisions

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

The present Ordinance shall apply neither to articles which, at the time of its coming into force, are actually in transit for Japan or are stored in bond, nor to articles which are made at bonded factories with the said articles as material.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

The countries referred to in the first Paragraph hereof shall be proclaimed by the competent Minister of State.

Article II. Any person who imports any of those of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, which are set forth in the List appended to the present Ordinance, shall attach a Certificate of Origin to the Import Declaration; except when such article is mail matter or when the cost price of the same does not exceed ¥100.

The Certificate of Origin above referred to shall designate the marks, numbers, names, number and quantity of the article to be imported and also the locality where it was produced or manufactured, and shall be attested by the Imperial Consulate or, if it does not exist, by the Customs House, other Governmental or public office or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, existing in the place where the said article was produced, manufactured, purchased or shipped; unless otherwise provided by treaty, in which case such treaty provisions shall prevail.

Article III. The term "competent Minister of State", occurring in the present Ordinance, applies in Chosen to the Governor-General of Chosen and in Taiwan to the Governor-General of Taiwan.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

Supplementary Provisions

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

The present Ordinance shall apply neither to articles which, at the time of its coming into force, are actually in transit for Japan or are stored in bond, nor to articles which are made at bonded factories with the said articles as material.

Annex.

Import Tariff No.

Articles.

16

Wheat.

22

Flours, meals or groats of
grains, and starches:

1. Wheat flour.

6. Wheat starch (under "Other").

361

Pulp for paper making.

367

Packing paper and match paper,
excluding tissue paper.

605

Parts of machinery, not otherwise
provided for:

11. Endless felt for paper making.

612

Wood:

1. Cut, sawn or split, simply.

F-1. Pine, fir, cedar, and
other conifers.

F-2. Chamaecyparis (white cedar,
yellow cedar, etc.).

F-3. Thuja (red cedar, etc.) and
Tsuga (hemlock, etc.).

Ref. Doc. #-1918-17-A

F-4. Abies (todomatsu, etc.),
Picea (Ezomatsu, spruce,
etc.), Pines (benimatsu, etc.)
and Larix (karamatsu, etc.).

F-5. Other (douglas fir, etc.):

- a. Not exceeding 60 millimetres in thickness.
- b. Not exceeding 200 millimetres in thickness.
- c. Exceeding 200 millimetres in thickness.
- d-1. Logs and cants:
- d-2. Exceeding 10 metres in length, not exceeding 30 centimetres in diameter at top end.
- d-3. Other.

2. Other:

E. Pine, fir, cedar, and other conifers (under "Other"), excluding Koyosan (Cunninghamia, sinensis).

647

Articles, not otherwise provided for:

- 1. Glutten (under "Raw").

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

Proclamation No. 162 of the Department of Finance.

In accordance with the provisions of the third
Paragraph of Article 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 208,
1935, the country mentioned in the first Paragraph
of the said Article is hereby proclaimed as follows:

Canada

The 20th day of July, 1935

Finance Minister

Takahashi, Korekiyo

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Nihro, Katsumi, of the defense, hereby certify
that I am conversant with the English and Japanese
languages, and that the foregoing translation is, to
the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation
of the original document.

/s/ K. Nihro

Tokyo, Japan

Date: 31st day of July, 1947.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-A

Not used

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Tomoo, the Secretary of the Cabinet, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting 6 pages and entitled "Imperial Ordinance concerning the additional import duty issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 45, 1935" is an exact and true copy of the Official Gazette published on 20 July, 1935, by the Japanese Government.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 30th day of July, 1947.

/S/ SATO, Tomoo (seal)
(Signature)

Witness: /S/ IWANAGA, Kenichi (seal)
(Signature)



Not used

Def Doc No 1918-17-A

官報

中略

朕昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依ル輸入税増課ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名御璽

昭和十年七月十九日

拓務大臣	伯爵	兒玉秀雄
大藏大臣		
内閣總理大臣	岡田啓介	
	高橋是清	

昭和十年七月二十日
第二千五百六十四號土曜日

五八五頁
五八六頁



勅令第二百八號

第一條 昭和九年ニ於テ外國貿易上本邦ガ輸入超過ノ關係ニ在リタル國ニシテ本邦ノ產出又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ本令施行ノ際輸入税ノ賦課ニ付專斷ナル課税標準價格ヲ用ヒ且一般ノ輸入税ノ外特別ニ租税ヲ課スルモノノ產出又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニハ昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依リ本令施行ノ日ヨリ一年間課税定率法別表輸入税率ニ定ムル輸入税ノ外從價五割ノ輸入税ヲ課ス保稅工場ニ於テ該物品ヲ原料トシテ製造シタル物品ニ付亦同ジ

前項ノ物品ハ課税定率法別表輸入税率ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表ニ掲グルモノニ限ル

第一項ニ規定スル例ト主務大臣之ヲ告示ス

第二條 課税定率法別表輸入税率ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表ニ掲グルモノヲ輸入セントスル者ハ輸入申告書ニ製造原產地證明書ヲ添附スベシ但シ郵便物ナルトキ又ハ物品ノ原價百圓ヲ超エザルトキハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ前項ノ製造原產地證明書ニハ物品ノ記號、番號、品名、箇數、數量及產出

又ハ製造ノ地域ヲ記載シ物品ノ産出地、製造地、仕入地又ハ積出地ノ帝國領事館、帝國領事館ナキトキハ其ノ地ノ税關其ノ他ノ官廳、公署又ハ商工會館所ノ證明アルヲ要ス但シ條約ニ別段ノ規定アルトキハ其ノ規定ニ從フ

第三條 本令中主務大臣トアルハ朝鮮ニ在リテハ朝鮮總督、臺灣ニ在リテハ臺灣總督トス

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス
本令施行ノ際現ニ本邦ニ向ケ輸送ノ途ニ在ル物品若ハ保稅地域ニ藏置中ノ物品又ハ之ヲ原料トシテ保稅工場ニ於テ製造スル物品ニハ本令ヲ適用セズ

別表
輸入税表番號

十六
二二

三六一

三六七

六〇五

六一二

小麥

減粉及粉類

一小麥粉

六其ノ他ノ内小麥減粉

紙用バルブ

包装用紙及燐寸用紙（チユツシユーパーを除ク） 3

機械部分品（別號ニ掲ゲザルモノ）

十一製紙用フェルト（エンドレスノモノ）

木材

一單ニ切り、挽キ又ハ斬リタルモノ

己バイン、ファー、シター其ノ他ノ針葉樹

己ノ三、ヒノキ屬（ホワイシター及イエローシター等）

己ノ三、ネツコ屬（レッドシター等）及ツガ屬（ハムロツ

ク等）

己ノ四、モミ屬（トドマツ屬）タウヒ屬（エゾマツスプー

ルス等）

マツ屬（紅松等）及カラマツ屬（落葉松等）

己ノ五、其ノ他（ドグラスフアー等）

イ、厚六十ミリメートルヲ超エザルモノ

ロ、厚二百ミリメートルヲ超エザルモノ

ハ、厚二百ミリメートルヲ超エタルモノ

ニ、丸太及輦材

二ノ二 長十メートルヲ超エ、末口ノ直徑

三十センチメートルヲ超エザルモノ

二ノ三 其ノ他

二、其ノ他

戊其ノ他ノ内バイン、ファアー、シダー其ノ他ノ針葉樹
（廣葉樹ヲ除ク）

六四七

別號ニ掲ゲザル物品

一未製品ノ内装素

參照 昭和九年四月七日公布法律第四十五號貿易門部及通商

抄録

第一條 略

濫竊ニ關スル件

大藏省告示第百六十二號

昭和十年勅令第二〇八號第一條第三項ノ規定ニ任リ同條第一項ノ規定ニ
依ル照左ノ通告示ス

昭和十年七月二十日

大藏大臣 高 橋 是 清

力 ナ ダ

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分佐藤朝生内閣事務官ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ掌カレ六頁ヨリ成ル昭和九年法律第四十三號第一條ノ規定ニ依ル輸入税増額ニ關スル件ト題スル書翰ハ昭和十年七月二十日日本政府（一ノ發行ニ係ル官報ノ抜萃ノ正確ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月三十日

於 東京

佐 藤 朝 生

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同 日 於 同 所

立會人 岩 永 賢 一

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-1

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

20th Year of Showa (1935)

Code telegram between Ottawa and
Foreign Office arrived on the
afternoon of July 24.

To HIROTA, Foreign Minister

From KATO, Minister

No: 67

In reference to your cablegram No. 53:

I conveyed in detail the purport of your cablegram to the
Foreign Vice-Minister, as the Prime Minister was away travelling
for about a week from the 21st.

When asked at that time if Canada had completed the pro-
cedure as to the surtax, the Vice-Minister stated that it had been
completed on the 22nd and come into effect on the same day, but
would be applied to cargoes arriving on and after the 5th of
August. He further stated that independently of this, the Prime
Minister proposed the lowering of the official quotation to
41.5, and this lowering was decided to be put into practice for
a period of 6 months, simultaneously with a lowering for the
Scandinavian countries, and was promulgated by the decree of
the Governor-General; in consequence this rate of exchange,
41.5 toward Japan is now effective. The Governor-General's
decree concerning the surtax is as stated in another cable



Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-1

No. 68. His decree concerning the lowering of the official
quotations will also be cabled.

This cable was transmitted to Vancouver and thence to
Britain and America by code.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-1

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Telegram No. 67 arrived on 24th July Showa 7 (1932) from Minister KATO at Ottawa to Foreign Minister HIROTA", is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 26 day of July, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)

not used

Doc No 1018-17-R-1

昭和10

暗

オタワ

本 省 七月二十四日後着

加藤公使

廣田外務大臣
第六七號

貴電第五三號ニ關シ

首相ハ二十一ヨリ約一週間ノ豫定ヲ以テ旅行不在中ナルニ付外務次官ヲ

往訪シ貴電ノ趣旨ヲ詮細申入レ置キタリ

尙其ノ前加奈院側附加税ノ手續ヲ了シタリヤヲ尋ネタルニ同次官ハ二十

二日右手續ヲ了シ即日實施セラレタルカ八月五日以後到着ノ貨物ニ適用

スルコトナリ居レリ尙右トハ獨立ニ于テ八月五日首相ヨリ公定相場ヲ四一、

五迄引下方提部シタルカ右ハ「スカンジナビヤ」諸國ノ分ト共ニ六ケ月

間ノ期限ヲ以テ之ヲ實施スルコトトシ既ニ總督令公布セラレタルヲ以テ

日本ニ對スル四一、五ノ爲替率ハ現ニ實施サレ居ル體ナリト述ヘ居リタ

リ附加税ニ關スル總督令別電第六八號ノ通り公定相場引下ニ關スル分追

電ス。晚香坡へ電シ英米へ暗送セリ



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分、林 繁ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本幣ニ依ツテ替カレ二頁ヨリ成ル
昭和十年七月二十四日着
左「オタワ」加國公使發
廣田外務大臣宛電報第六七號
ト開スル書
類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シ
ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月二十六日

於東京

林

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-2

not used
Ottawa,

Received, July 24th p.m., 1935.

Gaimudaijin, Tokio.

No. 68-1. (Betuden)

The 22nd day of July, 1935. Whereas the Government of Japan, contrary to the provisions of article VII of the treaty of commerce and navigation, of the 3rd April, 1911, between His Majesty the King and the Emperor of Japan, which has been in force between Canada and Japan since the 1st May 1913, has seen fit to impose upon certain commodities composing the principal exports of Canada to Japan a discriminatory surtax of 50 per cent ad valorem, effective July 20th, 1935;

And whereas section 7 of the customs tariff provides, inter alia:

"(I) Goods imported into Canada the product or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries, may be made subject by order of the governor in council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax over and above the duties specified in schedule A to this act, and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty, not exceeding, in either case, thirty-three and one-third per centum ad valorem."

(tuzuku)

Kato

- 1 -



Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-2

not used
Ottawa,

Received, July 24th p.m., 1935.

Gaimudaijin, Tokio.

No. 68-1. (Batuden)

The 22nd day of July, 1935. Whereas the Government of Japan, contrary to the provisions of article VII of the treaty of commerce and navigation, of the 3rd April, 1911, between His Majesty the King and the Emperor of Japan, which has been in force between Canada and Japan since the 1st May 1913, has seen fit to impose upon certain commodities composing the principal exports of Canada to Japan a discriminatory surtax of 50 per cent ad valorem, effective July 20th, 1935;

And whereas section 7 of the customs tariff provides, inter alia;

"(I) Goods imported into Canada the product or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries, may be made subject by order of the governor in council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax over and above the duties specified in schedule 4 to this act, and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty, not exceeding, in either case, thirty-three and one-third per centum ad valorem."

(tuzuku)

Kato

- 1 -



1 Plain.

Ottawa, July 23rd p.m.

Received, July 24th p.m. 1935.

Gaimudaijin, Tokio.

No. 68-2. (Betuden)

And whereas it is deemed desirable that the date of the entry in force of an order made pursuant to the provision of the said section 7 of the customs tariff should be fixed to exempt from the operation of the order goods presently in transit from Japan to Canada;

Now, therefore, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Acting Minister of National Revenue, and under the authority of the aforesaid section 7 of the customs tariff, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that all goods the produce of manufacture of Japan shall, on importation into Canada on and after August 5th, 1935, be subject to the following tariff treatment: -

(A) Goods dutiable as of August 3rd, 1935 at the rates specified in schedule A to the customs tariff:- to be subject to a surtax of 33 1/3 p.c., ad valorem, over and above the duties specified in said schedule A;

(B) Goods duty free as of August 3rd, 1935:- to be subject to a duty of 33 1/3 p.c., ad valorem.

Kato.

Def. Doc. # 1918-17-B-2.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Telegram No. 68, despatched from Kato, Japanese Minister at Ottawa, to Hirota, Foreign Minister, received on July 24, 1935." is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 26th day of July, 1947.

/s/ K. HAYASHI
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ K. URIBE

Def Doc No1918-17-B-2

オツタワ
本省

昭和十年七月二十四日午後着

加藤

東京

外務大臣

第六八號ノ一（別電）

昭和十年七月二十二日

大正二年五月一日以降カナダ及日本間ニ實行ニ係ル王國陛下ト日本皇
帝トノ間ニ締結ノ明治四十四年四月三日ノ通商及航海條約第七條ノ規定
ニ反シ日本政府ハ日本向ケカナダノ或ル主要輸出品ニ對シ昭和十年七
月二十日ヨリ從價五割ノ差別附加税ヲ課スルヲ適當ト認メタルガ故ニ、
又關稅表第七項ニハ就中次ノコトヲ規定シアリ、即チ「一他ノ國ノ輸入
品ヨリモカナダヨリノ輸入品ヲ好マシカラズトスル國ヨリ輸入品及製
品ヲ取扱フ時ハ有稅物品ノ場合ニハ本條例ハ一覽表ニ掲記ノ税金ニ附加
税ヲ又產稅物品ノ場合ニハ税金ヲ總督ノ命ニ依リ課スコトヲ得但シ何レ
ノ場合ニ於テモ從價百分ノ¹/₃ヲ超過スルコトヲ得ズ」ト規定シタルガ故ニ



IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 124 - 1936.

Def Doc No 1918-17-B-2

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省

昭和十年七月二十四日午後着

加
藤

東京

外務大臣

第六八號ノ一（別電）

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Def Doc No1918-17-B-2

昭和十年七月二十二日
第六八號ノ一（別電）
東京
外務大臣
大正二年五月一日以降カナダ及日本間ニ實行ニ係ル王國陛下ト日本皇
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オツタワ
本省

昭和十年七月二十四日午後着

加藤



IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 124 - 1936.

Decree of the Emperor, June 25th, 1936

Def Doc No1918-17-B-2

オツタワ
本省

昭和十年七月二十四日午後着
加 藤

東京

外務大臣

第六八號ノ一（別電）

昭和十年七月二十二日

大正二年五月一日以降カナダ及日本間ニ實施ニ係ル王國陛下ト日本皇
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ノ場合ニ於テモ從價百分ノ¹/₃ヲ超過スルコトヲ得ズ」ト規定シタルガ故ニ



Just used

Def Doc No1918-17-B-2

カナダ 七月二十三日午後
本省 昭和十年七月二十四日午後着

東京

加藤

外務大臣

第六八號ノ二（別電）

又前記關稅表第七項ノ規定ニ從ヒ爲サルル會合實施ノ時期ニ付テハ日
本ヨリカナダヘ現ニ運送中ノ物品ヲ命令ノ實施ヨリ除外スル様之ヲ定ム
ルコトハ望マシキコトト認メラルルガ故ニ

副總督ハ外務大臣ノ勸奨ト大蔵大臣代理ノ贊同ニ依リ且前記關稅表第七
項ノ規定ニ依リ日本ノ製品タル總テノ物品ハ昭和十年八月五日以降カナ
ダヘ輸入ノ際下記稅金ニ從フモノナルコトヲ命令ス即チ

A 關稅表ノA一覽表ニ掲記ノ率ニ依ル昭和十年八月三日現在ノ關稅物
品ハ同一覽表記載ノ稅金ノ外從價百分ノ $33\frac{1}{3}$ ノ附加稅ニ從フ

B 昭和十年八月三日現在ノ關稅物品ハ從價百分ノ $33\frac{1}{3}$ ノ稅金ニ從フ

本電報ハ晚番坂ヘ轉電シ英米ヘ送セリ

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 124 - 1936.

Promulgated June 25th, 1936.

ARTICLE I

In accordance with the provisions of Article I of Law No. 45 of 1934, articles produced or manufactured in countries with which the trade of Japan since the 10th year of Taisho (1921) has shown annually a large excess of imports, and which have no Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Japan, and are applying, at the time of coming into force of the present Ordinance, unreasonable restrictive measures in respect of the importation of goods produced or manufactured in Japan, shall not be imported into Japan for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force of the present Ordinance, except with the permission of the competent Minister of State.

The articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are limited to such of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law as are set forth in the list "A" appended to the present Ordinance.

The countries referred to in the first paragraph hereof shall be proclaimed by the competent Minister of State.

ARTICLE II

An import duty of 50 per cent ad valorem, in addition to the import duties prescribed in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law



shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article I of Law No. 45 of 1934, and for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force of the present Ordinance, be imposed on articles produced or manufactured in countries proclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph of the preceding Article.

The articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are limited to such of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff law as are set forth in the List "B" appended to the present Ordinance.

ARTICLE III

The articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law as are set forth in the List "C" appended to the present ordinance, shall not be exported for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force of the present Ordinance, in accordance with the provisions of Article I of Law No. 45 of 1934 except with the permission of the competent Minister of State.

ARTICLE IV

Articles, the importation of which is permitted under Article I, must be imported within three months from the date of the permission.

In case the competent Minister of State is satisfied that there are proper reasons for the prolongation of the period prescribed in the preceding

paragraph, he may grant a prolongation thereof.

The permission shall become void when the articles are not imported during the period prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.

ARTICLE V

Any person who imports any of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law which are set forth in the Lists "A" or "B" appended to the present Ordinance, shall produce a Certificate of Origin to the Customs House, except when such article is mail matter or when the cost price of the same does not exceed 100 yen.

The Certificate of Origin above referred to shall designate the marks, numbers, names, number and quantity of the article to be imported and also the locality where it was produced or manufactured, and shall be attested by the Imperial Consulate, or, in places where there is no Imperial Consulate, by the Customs House, other Governmental of public office, or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, existing in the place where the said article was produced, manufactured, purchased or shipped; unless otherwise provided by treaty, in which case such treaty provisions shall prevail.

ARTICLE VI

In accordance with the provisions of Article II of Law No. 45 of 1934, the competent Minister of State may, in case he considers it necessary, order importers, exporters, traders, warehouse men or other possessors of

articles enumerated in the import tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law as are set forth in the List "A" or "C" appended to the present Ordinance to report on quantity, value, stock or other necessary matters of importation or exportation of the said articles; or let officials concerned visit their offices, places of business, warehouses, and other places and investigate their books and other materials; ~~and the official concerned shall~~ have a certificate ~~showing~~ his status when he visits or investigates in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE VII

The functions of the competent Minister of State in the present Ordinance shall be exercised by Governor-General of Chosen in Chosen, by Governor-General of Taiwan in Taiwan, and by Governor of Karafuto in Karafuto.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

The present Ordinance shall apply neither to articles which, at the time of its coming into force, are actually in transit for Japan or are stored in bond.

LIST "A"

Import Tariff Nos.

Articles

16	Wheat
22	Flours, meals or groats of grains and starches: 1. Wheat flour
282	Sheep's wool (under sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel's hair)
295	Waste or old sheep's wool (under waste or old fibres waste yarns and waste threads).

LIST "B"

Import Tariff Nos.

Articles

52	Meats, poultry, game. 1. Fresh. A. Beef
53	Butter (under Butter, artificial butter and ghee)
55	Condensed Milk
71	Hides and skins, not otherwise provided for.
108	Animal fats. 2. Beef tallow
217 217	Casein.

LIST "C"

Import Tariff Nos.

Articles

282	Sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel's hair.
295	of wool or containing wool (under waste or old fibres, waste yarns and waste threads).
341	of wool or containing wool (under Rags).

articles enumerated in the import tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law as are set forth in the List "A" or "C" appended to the present Ordinance to report on quantity, value, stock or other necessary matters of importation or exportation of the said articles; or let officials concerned visit their offices, places of business, warehouses, and other places and investigate their books and other materials. ~~Such~~ officials concerned shall have a certificate ~~showing~~ his status when he visits or investigates in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

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LIST "A"

<u>Import Tariff Nos.</u>	<u>Articles</u>
16	Wheat
22	Flours, meals or groats of grains and starches: 1. Wheat flour
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295	Waste or old sheep's wool (under waste or old fibres waste yarns and waste threads).

LIST "B"

<u>Import Tariff Nos.</u>	<u>Articles</u>
52	Meats, poultry, game. 1. Fresh. A. Beef
53	Butter (under Butter, artificial butter and ghee)
55	Condensed Milk
71	Hides and skins, not otherwise provided for.
108	Animal fats. 2. Beef tallow
217 217	Casein.

LIST "C"

<u>Import Tariff Nos.</u>	<u>Articles</u>
282	Sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel's hair.
295	of wool or containing wool (under waste or old fibres, waste yarns and waste threads).
341	of wool or containing wool (under Rags).

Proclamation No. 1 of Department of Finance
and the Department of Commerce and Industry

The country mentioned in Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1936
is hereby proclaimed as follows:

Commonwealth of Australia,
the 25th day of June, 1936.

Finance Minister

Baba, Eiichi

Commerce and Industry Minister

Ogawa, Gotaro

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Tomoo, the Secretary of the Cabinet, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting _____ pages and entitled "Imperial Ordinance No. 124" is an exact and true copy of the Official Gazette published on 25 June, 1936, by the Japanese Government.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 30th day of July, 1947.

SATO, Tomoo (Seal)
(Signature)

Witness: IWANAGA, Kenichi (Seal)
(Signature)

Certificate

I, Nihro, Katsumi, of the defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Tokyo.

Date. 31st day of July, 1947.

/s/ K. Nihro

官報

昭和十一年六月二十五日
第二千八百四十三號 木曜 日

七六一頁
七六二頁

中略

勅令第二百二十四號

第一條 大正十年以降外國貿易上本邦が各年著シク輸入超過ノ關係ニ在
リ、本邦トノ間ニ通商航海條約ノ締結ナク且本令施行ノ際本邦ノ產出
又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ不當ナル輸入防遏ノ措置ヲ執ル國ノ產出又
ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依リ本令
施行ノ日ヨリ一年間主務大臣ノ許可ヲ受クルニ非ザレバ之ヲ輸入スル
コトヲ得ズ

前項ノ物品ハ關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別
表甲號ニ掲グルモノニ限ル

第一項ニ規定スル國ハ主務大臣之ヲ告示ス

第二條 前條第三項ノ規定ニ依リ告示シタル國ノ產出又ハ製造ニ係ル物
品ニハ昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依リ本令施行ノ日ヨリ
一年間關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ定ムル輸入稅ノ外從價五割ノ輸入稅



ヲ課ス

前項ノ物品ハ關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別

表乙號ニ掲グルモノニ限ル

第三條 關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表丙號ニ

掲グルモノハ昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依リ本令施行ノ
日ヨリ一年間主務大臣ノ許可ヲ受クルニ非ザレバ之ヲ輸出スルコトヲ

得ズ

第四條 第一條ノ許可ヲ受ケタル者ハ許可ノ日ヨリ三月内ニ其ノ物品ヲ

輸入スベシ

主務大臣ハ正當ノ理由アリト認ムル場合ニ限り前項ノ期間ノ延長ヲ許
可スルコトヲ得

第一條ノ許可ヲ受ケタル者前二項ノ期間内ニ其ノ物品ヲ輸入セザルト
キハ許可ハ其ノ效力ヲ失フ

第五條 關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表甲號又
ハ乙號ニ掲グルモノヲ輸入セントスル者ハ製産原地證明書ヲ稅關ニ提
出スベシ但シ郵便物ナルトキ又ハ物品ノ原價百圓ヲ超エザルトキハ此
ノ限ニ在ラズ

前項ノ製産原地證明書ニハ物品ノ記號、番號、品名、箇數、數量及
產出又ハ製造ノ地域ヲ記載シ物品ノ產出地、製造地、仕入地又ハ積出
地ノ帝國領事館、帝國領事館ナキトキハ其ノ他ノ稅關其ノ他ノ官廳、
公署又ハ商工會議所ノ證明アルヲ要ス但シ條約ニ別段ノ規定アルトキ
ハ其ノ規定ニ從フ

第六條 昭和九年法律第四十五號第二條ノ規定ニ依リ主務大臣必要アリ
ト認ムルトキハ關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別
表甲號又ハ丙號ニ掲グルモノノ輸入者、輸出者、取引業者、倉庫業者
其ノ他占有者ニ對シ當該物品ノ輸入又ハ輸出ノ數量及價額、在庫數量
其ノ他必要ナル事項ノ報告ヲ命ジ又ハ當該官吏ヲシテ其ノ事務所、營
業所、倉庫其ノ他ノ場所ニ臨檢シ帳簿其ノ他ノ物件ヲ檢査セシムルコ
トヲ得

當該官吏前項ノ規定ニ依リ臨檢檢査ヲ爲ス場合ニ於テハ其ノ身分ヲ
示ス證票ヲ携帯スベシ

第七條 本令中主務大臣ノ職務ハ朝鮮ニ在リテハ朝鮮總督、臺灣ニ在リ
テハ臺灣總督、樺太ニ在リテハ樺太廳長官之ヲ行フ

附
則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス
本令施行ノ際現ニ本邦ニ向ケ輸送ノ途ニ在ル物品又ハ保税地域ニ搬入
中ノ物品ニハ本令ヲ適用セズ

別表

甲號

輸入税
表番號

小麥

一、小麥粉、澱粉及澱粉類

羊毛、山羊毛及駱駝毛ノ内 羊毛

屑又ハ故ノ纖維、屑纖維及屑絲ノ内屑又ハ故ノ羊毛

5

乙號

五二

五三

五五

七一

一〇八

二一七

品名

一、生鮮ナルモノ 甲牛肉 鳥獸肉類

バター、人造バター及ギーノ内バター

コンデンスドミルク

皮類（別號ニ掲ゲザルモノ）

ニ牛脂 獸脂

カゼイン

丙 號

輸入税表番號

二八二
二九五

三四一

品 名

羊毛、山羊毛及駱駝毛

屑又ハ故ノ纖維、屑纖維絲及屑絲ノ内毛又

ハ毛入ノモノ

檻襪ノ内 毛又ハ毛入ノモノ

參照 昭和九年四月七日公布法律第四十五號貿易調節及通商擁護ニ關ス

ル件抄録

第一條 政府ハ外國ノ執ラントスル措置ニ對置シテ貿易ヲ調節シ又ハ通商ヲ擁護スル爲特ニ必要アリト認ムルハ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ關稅調査委員會ノ議ヲ經テ期間及物品ヲ指定シ關稅定率法別表輸入税表ニ定ムル輸入税ノ外其ノ物品ノ價格ト同額以下ノ輸入税ヲ課シ若ハ輸入税ヲ減免シ又ハ輸出若ハ輸入ノ禁止若ハ制限ヲ爲スコトヲ得

第二條 政府ハ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ前條ノ規定ニ依リテ爲ス禁止又ハ制限ニ關係アル事項ニ付報告ヲ徴シ又ハ帳簿其ノ他ノ検査ヲ行フコトヲ得

Def. Doc. #1918 18-A

大藏省商工省告示第一號

昭和十一年勅令第二百二十四號ニ依ル國左ノ通定ム

昭和十一年六月二十五日

「オーストラリア」聯邦

大藏大臣
商工大臣

小 島

川 場

郷 鉄

太

郎 一

Def. Doc. #1918 18-A

大蔵省商工省告示第一號

昭和十一年勅令第二百二十四號ニ依ル國左ノ通定ム

昭和十一年六月二十五日

「オーストラリア」聯邦

大蔵大臣
商工大臣

小 島

川 場

郷 鉄

太

郎 一

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、佐藤朝生内閣事務官ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル
日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ七頁ヨリ成ル昭和十一年勅令第二百二十四號ト題
スル書類ハ昭和十一年六月二十五日日本政府（ ）ノ發行ニ係ル
官報ノ抜萃ノ正確ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月三十日 於東京

佐 藤 朝 生

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 岩 永 賢 一

Def. Doc. # 1918-18-B-1

not used

Commonwealth Offices,
Treasury Gardens,
MELBOURNE, C. 2
26th December, 1936.

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to take the following action as on and from 1st January, 1937, in relation to trade between Australia and Japan.

1. The Commonwealth Government will repeal Statutory Rule No. 92, of 1936, notified in the Commonwealth Gazette on 8th July, 1936.
2. The Commonwealth Government will reduce the existing Intermediate Tariff rates on cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods admissible under the following items of the Australian Customs Tariff 1933-1936:-

Cotton piece Goods-

Tariff Item 105(A)(I)(a)
105(A)(I)(c)
105(A)(I)(d)
105(B)
105(C)
120(C)(I)
130(C)(I)

Artificial Silk Piece Goods-
Tariff Item 105(D)(I)(b)
to the following rates viz:-

Cotton Piece Goods-

Unbleached
Bleached
Printed, dyed or coloured

1 1/4d. per square yard
1 d. " " "
2d. " " "

Artificial Silk Piece Goods-

4d. " " "

The Commonwealth Government desires it to be understood that in informing you of its decision as to the alteration of these rates of duty, the Government is not committed to the consolidation of these duties at the rates specified.



3. The Commonwealth Government in addition to according Japan the benefits of the Australian Intermediate Tariff on cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods admissible under the aforesaid items of the Australian Customs Tariff will accord to Japan the benefits of the Australian Intermediate Tariff on cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods admissible under Items 105(A)(I)(e), 105(A)(3), and 105(A)(4).

4. The Commonwealth Government will exempt from primage duty Japanese cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods admissible in accordance with the decisions set out in paragraphs (2) and (3).

5. During the period 1st January, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, the Commonwealth Government will permit the importation into Australia of 76,875,000 square yards of Japanese cotton piece goods (other than calico for bag-making admissible under Tariff Item 105(A)(2) and 76,875,000 square yards of Japanese artificial silk piece goods at the rate of 51,250,000 square yards for each of the two classes of piece goods per annum. This decision is dependent upon the satisfactory operation of the control system adopted in Japan with respect to the export of these piece goods to Australia; their orderly marketing in Australia, and their equitable supply to Australian nationals (merchants and manufacturers) and to Japanese nationals. It is to be understood that, except in respect of any of the aforesaid Japanese piece goods exported from Japan direct to Australia prior to the initiation of the control measures, and arriving at an Australian port on or after 1st January, 1937, importation can only be effected when the cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods are accompanied by an Export Control Certificate issued by the Japanese Government or by an Organization duly authorised by the Japanese Government to issue Export Control Certificates. Any cotton piece goods or any artificial silk piece goods exported from Japan within the quota allotment during the period ending 30th June, 1938, but not arriving in Australia until after that date will be admitted into Australia provided they are imported into Australia not later than 30th September, 1938.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Henry S. Gullett.
Minister directing Negotiation:
for Trade Treaties.

Mr. K. Murai,
Consul-General of Japan,
MELBOURNE.



not used

辯護側文書一九一八—一九一八—

メルボルン、セントレジャリイ、ガアデズ聯邦事務局一九三六年十二月廿六日

得替

余は豪洲聯邦政府が豪洲と日本との間の通商に關し一九三七年一月一日以降以下の如き措置を取ることと決定した旨御通知申します。

一、聯邦政府は一九三六年七月八日聯邦政府官報に告示した一九三六年法令第九二號を廢棄する

二、聯邦政府は一九三三年乃至一九三六年の豪洲税關税率表中下記欄目により輸入許可さるべき綿製品及び人絹製品に對する現行中間税率を引き下げる。

綿製品
關稅欄目 一〇五 (A) (I) (A)



not used

辯護側文書一九一八一—八一B—一

メルボルンC2トレジャリー、ガアデنز聯邦事務局 一九三六年十二月廿六日

譯者

余は濠洲聯邦政府が濠洲と日本との間の通商に關し一九三七年一月一日以降以下の如き措置を取ることと決定した旨御通知申します。

一、聯邦政府は一九三六年七月八日聯邦政府官報に告示した一九三六年法令第九二號を廢棄する

二、聯邦政府は一九三三年乃至一九三六年の濠洲税關税率表中下記欄目により輸入許可さるべき綿製品及び人絹製品に對する現行中間税率を引き下げる。

綿製品

關稅欄目

一〇五
(A)
(I)
(A)



綿製品		人絹製品	
これに對する税率次の通り		關稅種目	
漂白せぬもの	一平方碼につき	一	〇五 (A) (A)
漂白したもの	同じく	一	〇五 (A) (A)
染色、染色若しくは着色したもの	同じく	二	〇五 (B) (B)
		三	〇五 (C) (C)
		四	〇五 (D) (D)
		五	〇五 (E) (E)
		六	〇五 (F) (F)
		七	〇五 (G) (G)
		八	〇五 (H) (H)
		九	〇五 (I) (I)
		一〇	〇五 (J) (J)
		一一	〇五 (K) (K)
		一二	〇五 (L) (L)
		一三	〇五 (M) (M)
		一四	〇五 (N) (N)
		一五	〇五 (O) (O)
		一六	〇五 (P) (P)
		一七	〇五 (Q) (Q)
		一八	〇五 (R) (R)
		一九	〇五 (S) (S)
		二〇	〇五 (T) (T)
		二一	〇五 (U) (U)
		二二	〇五 (V) (V)
		二三	〇五 (W) (W)
		二四	〇五 (X) (X)
		二五	〇五 (Y) (Y)
		二六	〇五 (Z) (Z)
		二七	〇五 (AA) (AA)
		二八	〇五 (AB) (AB)
		二九	〇五 (AC) (AC)
		三〇	〇五 (AD) (AD)
		三一	〇五 (AE) (AE)
		三二	〇五 (AF) (AF)
		三三	〇五 (AG) (AG)
		三四	〇五 (AH) (AH)
		三五	〇五 (AI) (AI)
		三六	〇五 (AJ) (AJ)
		三七	〇五 (AK) (AK)
		三八	〇五 (AL) (AL)
		三九	〇五 (AM) (AM)
		四〇	〇五 (AN) (AN)
		四一	〇五 (AO) (AO)
		四二	〇五 (AP) (AP)
		四三	〇五 (AQ) (AQ)
		四四	〇五 (AR) (AR)
		四五	〇五 (AS) (AS)
		四六	〇五 (AT) (AT)
		四七	〇五 (AU) (AU)
		四八	〇五 (AV) (AV)
		四九	〇五 (AW) (AW)
		五〇	〇五 (AX) (AX)
		五一	〇五 (AY) (AY)
		五二	〇五 (AZ) (AZ)
		五三	〇五 (BA) (BA)
		五四	〇五 (BB) (BB)
		五五	〇五 (BC) (BC)
		五六	〇五 (BD) (BD)
		五七	〇五 (BE) (BE)
		五八	〇五 (BF) (BF)
		五九	〇五 (BG) (BG)
		六〇	〇五 (BH) (BH)
		六一	〇五 (BI) (BI)
		六二	〇五 (BJ) (BJ)
		六三	〇五 (BK) (BK)
		六四	〇五 (BL) (BL)
		六五	〇五 (BM) (BM)
		六六	〇五 (BN) (BN)
		六七	〇五 (BO) (BO)
		六八	〇五 (BP) (BP)
		六九	〇五 (BQ) (BQ)
		七〇	〇五 (BR) (BR)
		七一	〇五 (BS) (BS)
		七二	〇五 (BT) (BT)
		七三	〇五 (BU) (BU)
		七四	〇五 (BV) (BV)
		七五	〇五 (BW) (BW)
		七六	〇五 (BX) (BX)
		七七	〇五 (BY) (BY)
		七八	〇五 (BZ) (BZ)
		七九	〇五 (CA) (CA)
		八〇	〇五 (CB) (CB)
		八一	〇五 (CC) (CC)
		八二	〇五 (CD) (CD)
		八三	〇五 (CE) (CE)
		八四	〇五 (CF) (CF)
		八五	〇五 (CG) (CG)
		八六	〇五 (CH) (CH)
		八七	〇五 (CI) (CI)
		八八	〇五 (CJ) (CJ)
		八九	〇五 (CK) (CK)
		九〇	〇五 (CL) (CL)
		九一	〇五 (CM) (CM)
		九二	〇五 (CN) (CN)
		九三	〇五 (CO) (CO)
		九四	〇五 (CP) (CP)
		九五	〇五 (CQ) (CQ)
		九六	〇五 (CR) (CR)
		九七	〇五 (CS) (CS)
		九八	〇五 (CT) (CT)
		九九	〇五 (CU) (CU)
		一〇〇	〇五 (CV) (CV)



人絹製品

一平方碼につき

四ペニイ

これら税率の変更決定を通告するに際し聯邦政府はこれらの税率を今回の決定通り釘付けにすることを公約するものではないことを諒解されることを希望する

三、聯邦政府は日本に對し濠洲税關税率表の右の項目により輸入許可さるべき綿製品及び人絹製品に課せられる濠洲中間税率の利益を附與すると共に一〇五(A)(1)一〇五(A)(3)及び一〇五(A)(4)の項目により輸入許可さるべき綿製品及び人絹製品に對しても濠洲中間税率適用の利益を附與する

四、聯邦政府は第二項及び第三項に掲げた決定事項に従つて輸入許可さるべき綿製品及び人絹製品については還貨割増税を免除する。

五、一九三七年一月一日より一九三八年六月三十日迄の期間聯邦政府は日本産綿製品七六、八七五、〇〇〇平方碼へ税率項目一〇五(A)(2)により



輸入許可しうる袋製造用キヤラコを除く）
及び日本産人絹製品七六、八七五、〇〇〇平方碼をこの二種類の製品
の各々について一年五一、二五〇、〇〇〇平方碼の割合を以て濠洲に
輸入することを許可する本決定はこれら製品の濠洲向け輸出に關し日
本に於いて採用される統制制度の充分満足なる運営と同製品の濠洲に
於ける秩序ある賣買と更に濠洲人（商人及び製造人）及び日本人に對
する同製品の正當な供給が行はれるかどうかに懸つてゐる。前記事項
としては、日本政府若しくは日本政府より正式に輸出管理證明書發行
の權限を與へられた國体の發行する輸出管理證明書添付の綿製品及び
人絹製品に限り輸入許可しうるものとする但し本統制方策開始以前直
接濠洲向け日本より輸出され一九三七年一月一日以降濠洲に着港する
上記の日本製品については總べてこれを除外する。一九三八年六月三
十日に至る迄の期間割當範圍内に於いて日本より輸出される綿製品又
は人絹製品にして同期日に至るも濠洲に到着しないものについては一
九三八年九月三十日以前に輸入される場合に限り濠洲に輸入すること
を許可する

敬 具



メルボルン駐在
日本総領事
村井倉松

殿

ヘンリー・S・ガレット
通商條約交渉主管大臣



MELBOURNE,
26th December, 1936

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Government has decided to take the following action as on and from 1st January, 1937, in relation to trade between Japan and Australia.

1. The Japanese Government will cancel the surtax of 50 per centum ad valorem and abolish the licensing system provided in the Imperial Ordinance No. 124, 1936.
2. The Japanese Government will permit the importation into Japan from Australia during the period ending 30th June, 1938, of not less than 800,000 bales of Australian sheep's wool. Any sheep's wool exported from Australia for which import permission has been accorded during the period ending 30th June, 1938, but which does not arrive in Japan until after that date, will be admitted into Japan provided such wool is imported into Japan not later than 30th September, 1938.
3. The Japanese Government will take necessary measures for the purpose of limiting quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods (other than calico for bag-making) and Japanese artificial silk piece goods which may be exported from Japan for importation into Australia during the period 1st January, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, to the following quantities:-

Cotton Piece Goods

(other than calico for
bag-making)

76,875,000 square yards,

Artificial Silk Piece
Goods

76,875,000 square yards,

at the rate of 51,250,000 square yards for each of two
classes of piece goods per annum.

4. The Japanese Government having regard to the trade in cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods with Australia in recent years and the interests of Japanese and Australian nationals (merchants and manufacturers) therein will take the measures necessary to maintain orderly marketing of piece goods and artificial silk piece goods in Australia.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) K. Murai.
Consul-General of Japan.

Honorable Sir Henry Cullett, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister directing Negotiations for Trade Treaties,
MELBOURNE.

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貿易協定交渉委員會

ヘンリ、エス、ガレット（署名）



メルボルン駐在日本總領事

村井倉松殿

メルボルン

昭和十一年（一九三六年）十二月二十六日

拜啓 日本政府は日本對オーストラリヤの貿易に關して昭和十二年（一九三七年）一月一日以降左記の處置を採ることに決定したことを貴方に御通知する。

一、日本政府は五割の從價附加税を取消し、昭和十一年勅令第一二四號に規定した特許制度を廢止する。

二、日本政府は昭和十三年（一九三八年）六月三十日を期末とする期間中



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御通知する。

一、日本政府は五割の従價附加税を取消し、昭和十一年勅令第一二四號に規定した特許制度を廢止する。

二、日本政府は昭和十三年（一九三八年）六月三十日を期末とする期間中

昭和十一年（一九三六年）十二月二十六日

メルボルン

メルボルン駐在日本總領事
村井倉松殿

貿易協定交渉委員會

ヘンリ、エス、ガレット（署名）



にオーストラリヤよりの濠洲羊毛八〇〇、〇〇〇俵以上の對日輸入を許可する。

昭和十三年（一九三八年）六月三十日を期末とする期間中に輸入許可を與へられたオーストラリヤ輸出の羊毛にして、同日以前に日本に到着せざるものは、當該羊毛が昭和十三年（一九三八年）九月三十日以前に日本に輸入せられれば日本輸入を許可される。

三、日本政府は昭和十三年（一九三七年）一月一日より昭和十三年（一九三八年）六月三十日に至る期間中にオーストラリヤ輸入の爲に日本より輸出される日本製綿反物（袋物用キヤラコを除く）並に日本製人絹反物の數量を左記數量を限度として制限する爲に必要な處置を採る。

綿反物（袋物用キヤラコを除く）	七六、八七五、〇〇〇平方碼
人絹反物	七六、八七五、〇〇〇平方碼

四、二種の反物の夫々に付き年五一、二五〇、〇〇〇平方碼の率とする。
日本政府は綿反物及び人絹反物の近年の對オーストラリヤ貿易並に其に關係する日本人及びオーストラリヤ人（貿易業者及び製造業者）



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の利害關係を尊重し、オーストラリヤに於ける綿反物及び人絹反物の
秩序ある市場販賣を維持する爲に必要な處置を採る。 敬具

日本總領事 村 井 (署名)

メルボリン
貿易協定交渉委員長
ヘンリ、ガレット
様



not used

Def Doc No1918-18-B-1-B-2

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分、林 肇ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレ

タル英語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル 通商條約交渉中ノ濠州公使ヘンリーエス、ゴ

レットと在メルボルン村井日本總領事間の通

ト關スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニ

シテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月二十六日 於 東京

林

署

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部 陸 馬



2207 Vind

DEF. DOC. #1918 Appendix No. 19-A

Excerpt from "Parliamentary Debates, House
of Commons, Monday 7th May, 1934".

Mr. RUNCIMAN: The House will remember that when I last made a statement on this subject on 15th March I informed them that, on the failure of the representatives of the textile industries of Japan and of this country to come to an agreement, the whole position was under review between the two Governments. When I saw the Japanese Ambassador on 16th March, I handed him a memorandum inquiring whether, in the circumstances, the Japanese Government had any proposals to put forward for dealing with the problem. On 31st March I received a reply in which the Japanese Government expressed their willingness to consider any further proposals which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom might make, but made no proposals of their own.

The Government have considered the whole problem again very carefully in the light of this reply. It is already a year since His Majesty's Government drew the attention of the Japanese Government to the serious position arising from Japanese competition. It is, of course, of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to deal with a problem of this magnitude in the most appropriate way. Unfortunately there appear to be nothing in the Japanese Governments note of 31st March to suggest that an early agreement on this subject was to



be expected. Although, therefore, the Government still hold the view that the problem which faces us is one which can only be settled satisfactorily by co-operation in some form between Japan and ourselves, His Majesty's Government cannot allow a situation to develop in which negotiations are protracted indefinitely without any immediate prospect of success and during this time the Japanese--quite naturally from their point of view--are continuously expanding their exports in our markets to the detriment of Lancashire, while our hands are tied. Accordingly His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified any longer in postponing, in the hope of agreement, such action as is open to them with a view to safeguarding the trade of this country. I therefore informed the Japanese Ambassador on Thursday last that in the circumstances His Majesty's Government were obliged to resume their liberty to take such action as they deemed necessary to safeguard our commercial interests. I assured him--and I am confident the House will join me in this--that such steps as it was proposed to take would be taken in no unfriendly spirit.

As regards the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, I am satisfied that His Majesty's Government can, without denouncing it, take proper and sufficient measures to protect the commercial interests of this country, and in these circumstances I see no reason to terminate a Treaty which has regulated the commercial relations between the two countries for over 20 years. As far as the

United Kingdom market is concerned, the Government do not feel they can any longer continue to suspend the review of the silk duties by the Import Duties Advisory Committee and my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked the Committee to complete its report on these duties as quickly as possible.

In the case of Colonial markets, my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been in consultation with Colonial Governors. The Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates for which such action would be appropriate will be asked to introduce import quotas which, except in the case of West Africa, would apply to all foreign imports of cotton and rayon goods. With a view to reinstating this country in the position in those markets which she held before the present abnormal period, it is intended that the basis for apportioning these quotas as between foreign countries shall be as far as possible the average of their imports in the years 1927-1931. It is further proposed that the necessary legislation in the Colonial territories should be enacted with the least possible delay, and that it should be so framed that the actual quota regulation will be reckoned as commencing retrospectively from to-day, 7th May, so that no attempt at forestalling will be allowed to frustrate the policy and intentions of the measures under contemplation. In the most important of the West African Colonies, as the House is aware, there are treaty obligations

which preclude differentiation in favour of our own goods. It was for this reason that on 16th May of last year notice was given to release the West African Colonies from their obligations under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and action there will be limited to Japanese goods.

I have not attempted to deal in this statement with the position of any goods except cotton and rayon textiles. The Government are aware that Japanese competition is not limited to these goods, and they are considering in the case of each of the other industries involved what tariff action in Colonial markets is called for. As regards the home market, I have no reason to suppose that the matter cannot be dealt with by means of the ordinary procedure of the Import Duties Act. While His Majesty's Government cannot any longer refrain from taking steps to safeguard our trade interests, we shall, of course, be ready at any time to give the most careful consideration to any proposals which the Japanese Government may desire to put forward toward the solution by mutual agreement of this difficult problem. A solution of this kind ought to be possible where the Governments of the two countries are, as I am sure they are, anxious to agree.

not used

Def. Doc. #1918-19-A

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 181 pages and entitled "OFFICIAL REPORT-PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES-HOUSE OF COMMONS-VOL. 289, NO. 88 MONDAY, 7TH MAY, 1934" is an official document in the custody of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 4th day of August, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ K. Urabe



議會ノ討論(下院) 一九三四年五月七日月曜ヨリ拔萃

ランシマン氏 — 本問題ニ就キ三月十五日私ガ前回述ベタ際、日英兩國ノ織物業者代表ガ協定ニ達シ得ナカツタ爲、兩國政府間ニ於テ全局面ニ就キ檢討中ナル旨報告セルヲ下院ニ於テハ御記憶ノコトト思フ。三月十六日本大使ニ面接ノ際、私ハ本問題ヲ處理スル爲現状ニ於テ日本政府ハ何ラカ提案ヲ有スルヤ否ヤヲ問ヒ合ハセル意味ノ覺書ヲ同大使ニ手交シタ。三月卅一日、日本政府ヨリ聯合王國政府ニ於テ更ニ提案ガアレバ喜ンデ夫ヲ檢討スル者ノ回答ニ接シタガ、日本側ヨリハ何等ノ提案ガ無カツタ。

政府ハ本回答ニ鑑ミ本問題全般ヲ慎重ニ再檢討シテ見タ。日本ノ競争ヨリ生ズル深刻ナ事態ニ就キ王國政府ガ日本政府ノ注意ヲ促シテヨリ最早一年ヲ經過シタ。斯カル重大ナル問題ヲ最モ適切ニ處理センガ爲ニハアラユル努力ヲ傾注スルコトガ最モ重要デアルコトハ論ヲ俟タヌ。不幸ニシテ、三月卅一日ノ日本政府覺書ニヨレバ、本問題ニ關シ、早急ナル協定ニ達スルガ如キモノヲ示スモノハ何等看取サレナイ。從ツテ、吾々ノ當面スル問題



ハ日英間ノ何ラカノ形ニ於ケル協力ニ依ツテ初メテ満足ナ解決ヲ得ラレ
 ルモノデアルトノ見解ヲ政府ガ持スル事ニハ變リハ無イ、然シ乍ラ政府
 ハ、早急ニ成功ノ見込ナキママニ交渉ガ無期延期サレ、且此ノ間、吾々
 ノ行動ガ束縛サレテキル間ニ、日本側ヲシテ全ク彼ラノ見地ヨリ行動ス
 ルモノトハ云ヘ斷ヘズ吾市場ニ對スル輸出ヲ擴張シ以テ「ラシ」ト「
 紡績業者ニ損失ヲ負ハサシメ」ルガ如キ情勢ノ展開ヲ默視スル譯ニハ行カ
 ナイ。從ツテ、王國政府トシテハ、協定到達ヲ欲スルノ余リ、我國ノ貿
 易保護ノ觀點ヨリシテ執リ得ベキ措置ヲ此レ以上延期スルコトハ最早許
 サレナイトノ結論ニ達シタノデアアル。斯クシテ私ハ先週ノ木曜日、日本
 大使ニ對シ、現状ニ於イテハ王國政府トシテハ其ノ商業的利益ヲ保護ス
 ルニ必要ト認メル措置ヲ再ビ採ラザルヲ得ナイ旨通報シタノデアアル。其
 ノ際、私ハ大使ニ對シ政府トシテ執ラントスル種々ノ措置ハ決シテ非友
 誼的精神ニ於テ執ラレルモノデナイ旨ヲ保證シタノデアアルガ、下院ニ於
 テモ此ノ點ニ就イテハ私ト同一意見デアルト確信シテ居ル。

日英條約ニ關シテハ、私ハ王國政府ハ夫ヲ廢棄スルコトナクシテ、尙且

ツ適當且十分ナル措置ヲ執リ以テ我國ノ商業的利益ヲ保護シ得ルモノト満足シテ居ル、且、斯カル事情ノ下ニ於イテ、私ハ兩國間ノ通商關係ヲ過去二十年余ニ互リ規制セル條約ヲ終結セシムベキ何ラノ理由ヲモ見出サナイデアアル。聯合王國市場ニ關スル限り、政府トシテハ、輸入稅諮問委員會ノ絹製品稅ニ關スル調査ヲ之以上延期スルコトハ出來ナイト考ヘテ居リ、且ツ大藏大臣ハ同委員會ニ對シ、是等關稅ニ關スル報告ヲ可及的速カニ完成スルヤウ要請シタノデアアル。

植民地市場ノ場合ニ就イテハ、植民地相ガ各植民地總督ト協議ヲ重ネテキル。

斯カル措置ノ適用ヲ適當トスル植民地並ビニ保護領各政府ニ對シテハ、輸入品割當ノ提出ヲ求メル意向デアアルガ、右割當ハ、西阿弗利加ノ場合ヲ除キ、全テノ外國綿及レーヨン製品ノ輸入ニ適用サレルモノデアアル。我國が現在ノ異常ナル時期以前ニ有シテ居タ是等ノ市場ニ於ケル地位ヲ回復スル目的ヲ以テ、自外國内ニ於ケル此ノ割當實施ノ基礎ハ、成ルベク一九二七年ヨリ一九三一年ニ亘ル其ノ輸入ノ平均量ニ爲ス意向デアアル。

更ニ、植民地領ニ於ケル所要立法ハ出來得ル限り遅延スルコトナク制定サ
ルベキコト望マシク且ツ現ニ考慮中ノ措置ニ關スル方針及ビ意圖ヲ阻害ス
ルガ如キ企圖ヲ一切封ズル様、實際ノ割當規定ハ邇及的ニ今日即チ五月七
日ヨリ實施サレルモノト看做サレルヨウニ立案スルコトガ望マシイ。

下院ニ於イテ御承知ノ如ク、西阿弗利加植民地ノ最重要ナルモノノ中ニハ、
本國商品ニ對スル特惠的差別待遇ヲ阻止スル條約上ノ義務ヲ負ウテキルモ
ノガアル。斯ガル事由ノ爲ニ、客年五月十六日、西部阿弗利加各植民地チ
日英條約ニ基ツク義務ヨリ解放セントスル通告ガ發セラレタノデアリ、此
ノ結果右措置ハ該地域ニ於イテハ日本商品ニ限定シテ實施サレルコトナ
ル。

本陳述ヲ爲スニ當リ、私ハ綿及レーヨン織物ヲ除ク其ノ他ノ商品ノ情況ヲ
取扱ハントハ試ミナカツタノデアアル。政府ハ日本ノ競争ガ右商品ニ限ラレ
ルモノデナイ點ニ就テハ能ク承知シテ居リ、問題トナルベキ他ノ各産業ノ
各々ノ場合ニ對シ植民地市場ニ於イテ如何ナル關稅措置ヲ必要トスルカニ
付目下考慮中デアアル。本國市場ニ關シテハ、本問題ハ輸入稅法ノ規定スル

通常ノ手續ニ依リ處理シウルモノト信ズル。今ヤ王國政府ハ我貿易上ノ利益ヲ保護スル必要ナル措置ヲ講ズルニ當リ一刻モ猶豫ナラヌ狀況ニ在ルトハ云ヘ、相互ノ合意ニ基ツキ此ノ困難ナル問題ノ解決ヲ圖ル爲、日本政府ヨリナス提案ニ對シテハ全テ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ直ニ慎重考慮ヲ惜シマヌモノデアルコトハ云フ迄モナイ。兩國政府ニ於イテハ協定ヲ切望シ居ルコトト私ハ確信スルガ故ニ、必ズヤ此ノ種ノ解決ハ出來得ベキ筈デアル。

not used

Def Doc No 1918-19-A



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書 (三號)

自分林馨ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附セラレタル日
本語ニ依ツテ審カレ一八一頁ヨリ成ル一九三四年五月七日(月)衆議院
議事録第二八九卷第八八號ト題スル書類ハ日本政府(外務省)ノ保管ニ
係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月四日

於東京

林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人 浦部勝局

Def. Doc. No. 1918 (appendix 20 - A)



Memorandum on the Understandings Reached (Text)

The American Cotton Industry Mission and the Representatives of the Five Japanese Cotton Industry Organization acknowledge the fact that both parties reached an agreement on the following principles and the method of their execution at the conference held from 15 to 22 January, 1937.

(A) COTTON CLOTH

1. The Japanese Delegates accepted the limitation by quota system as the most effective means to attain a satisfactory agreement concerning the exportation of Japanese cotton cloths to the United States of America Proper.

2. Quantity limitation of cotton cloth shall be applied as of January 1st, 1937.

The fundamental quota applicable to the years of 1937 and 1938 shall be as follows:--

The fundamental quota for the year 1937 shall be fixed at the lesser figure between 155,000,000 square yards and the present amount of Japanese cotton cloth to be shipped to America within the current year starting January 21st, 1937.

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The fundamental quota for the year 1938 shall be 100,000,000 sq. yards under the following conditions, that Japan shall enjoy the privilege of advancing an amount within the scope ~~not~~ exceeding one-fourth (25,000,000 sq. yards) of the quota for the year 1938 to the quota for the year 1937. In this case, however, the quantity for shipment in 1938 shall be the quota minus the amount which exceeded the fundamental quota for the year 1937.

In other words, the stipulated quota for two years is 255,000,000 sq. yards in all, of which the quota for the year 1938 shall not exceed 180,000,000 sq. yards or fall below the lesser amount between 155,000,000 sq. yards and the engaged quantity of Japanese cotton cloth to be shipped to America within the current year starting January 21st, 1937.

3. The computation of the quantity of the quota in question shall be based upon the Trade Statistics of the Japanese Government. The procedure for enforcing the quota in question shall be applied correspondingly to the measures of the cotton rug quota agreement which are now in effect in both Governments. Although the Japanese side will bear the responsibilities to the fullest measure for the attainment of the agreement on the quota in question, the American side shall construe this entirely as sincerity on the part of the Japanese side, and not as the fulfillment of contract obligations.

4. In this quota agreement, the word 'cotton cloth' implied all kinds of textile fabrics made of cotton as its staple material.

5. All kinds of cotton goods on which agreements have already been made between the parties concerned of both governments or the governments themselves shall be exempted from this agreement.

6. Whenever there is a fear that the quantity of Japanese cotton cloth transmitted to America by way of a third nation will diminish the validity of this quota agreement, the Japanese party recognizes the fact that the quantity thus transmitted, calculated by the U.S. custom-house, shall be inevitably included in the quota. In order to reduce the afore-said quantity of goods imported through a third nation, the American side shall practise the following two measures.

(a) Concerning cotton cloths thus imported, the American side shall report monthly to the Japanese side the quantity, names of the exporters and importers and names of the ports whereat the goods are transmitted.

(b) New York Cotton Fabrics Dealers Association and associations of the same type in other cities should be requested to cooperate by not permitting their members to deal with Japanese cotton fabrics other than those directly imported.

7. The amount of the cotton cloth reexported from America shall be deducted from the quantity shipped from Japan which is

✓ to be computed in the quota.

B. JOINT COMMISSION

A joint Commission shall be established comprising of an equal number of representatives from both parties by April 1st, 1937 at the latest.

The aim of the Commission is to manage the various problems related to the operation of the existing quota, which may arise in the future, and to handle the negotiations between both parties on the limitation of quantity or other means of control which should hereafter be conferred upon by both parties.

C. MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS.

1. The Japanese side recognizes the purport of the quantity limitation on the types of table-cloth, bed-sheet, handkerchief, cotton gloves, underwear and other particulars made of cotton cloth, cotton thread or yarn.

2. To bear in mind the principle of the above mentioned limitations, the Japanese side shall encourage all parties concerned to hold necessary conferences of the Joint Commission or between organs of both Government.

3. The Delegates of both countries agreed that, having formed a joint commission, they will endeavor to realize, upon a mutual desire and trust, the quantity agreement of the aforementioned miscellaneous cotton goods by June 30, 1937 or as soon as possible.

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D. The Delegates of the American Cotton Industry believe that after the enforcement of the above mentioned agreement of the cotton goods trade between both countries, it will become unnecessary for the United States Government to take measures to place further restrictions upon the import of Japanese cotton goods. They also think that it will serve as a groundwork for a reciprocal treaty in the future between both countries and make it possible to revise a mutually advantageous custom duty.

E. This Agreement shall be enforced immediately provided that in case the Japanese side, wants to abrogate the agreement, they shall report their intention by wire by February 15, 1937.

The Delegate of the Five Japanese
Cotton Industry Organizations
SHOJI, Otokichi

The Dainippon Cotton Spinning Association
The Nippon Cotton Fabrics Industry Guild.

The Manufacturers' Society of Cotton
Thread and Cloth for Export.

The Nippon Exporters' Society of
Cotton Thread and Cloth for America.

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D. The Delegates of the American Cotton Industry believe that after the enforcement of the above mentioned agreement of the cotton goods trade between both countries, it will become unnecessary for the United States Government to take measures to place further restrictions upon the import of Japanese cotton goods. They also think that it will serve as a groundwork for a reciprocal treaty in the future between both countries and make it possible to revise a mutually advantageous custom duty.

E. This Agreement shall be enforced immediately provided that in case the Japanese side, wants to abrogate the agreement, they shall report their intention by wire by February 15, 1937.

The Delegate of the Five Japanese
Cotton Industry Organizations
SHOJI, Otokichi

The Dainippon Cotton Spinning Association
The Nippon Cotton Fabrics Industry Guild.

The Manufacturers' Society of Cotton
Thread and Cloth for Export.

The Nippon Exporters' Society of
Cotton Thread and Cloth for America.

Def. Doc. No. 1913 (Appendix 20 - A)

The Nippon Cotton Dealers' Society.

The Delegate of the Three American
Cotton Industry Organizations

MARQUISSON, Clandius T.
(T.N. MARKSON)

The Cotton Textile Institute.

The American Cotton Manufacturers
Association.

The National Association of Cotton
Manufacturers.

On January 22, 1937,
at OSAKA.

not used

Certificate

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Chief of the Investigation Section of Tokyo Office of the Japanese Spinning Trade Association, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 6 pages and entitled "Memorandum on the understanding reached (test)

is the exact and true copy of the "Naigai Mengyo Nenkan - 1937 (Year Book of Cotton Industries of Home and Abroad - 1937)" published by the Japanese Cotton Industrialist Club.

on this 4th day of August, 1947

at Tokyo.

Chief of the Investigation Section
of Tokyo Office of the Japanese
Spinning Trade Association
/S/ OGASAHARA, Masao (seal)

Witness: /S/ NOMACHI, Katsutoshi (seal)



諒解に關する覺書（正文）

米國綿業使節及日本綿業五團體代表者代表者は一九三七年一月十五日より二十二日に至る會商に於て下記の原則並に實行方法に關し兩者の意見一致せざる處を承認す。

▲ 綿 布

（一）日本側代表は北米合衆國本土向日本綿布輸出に關し満足なる取極めに到達する最も効果的手段としてクォータに依る制限を受諾せり

（二）綿布に關する數量制限は一九三七年一月一日に遡及し適用せらるべし

一九三七年及一九三八年に適用せらるべき基本クォータ左の如し
一九三七年基本クォータは一億五千五百萬平方碼と一九三七年一月廿一日現在の米國向日本綿布年內積出既約定數量との何れか少き方たるべきものとす
一九三八年クォータは下記條件付にて一億萬平方碼たるべし即ち日本側は一九三八年割當額の四分の一（二千五百萬平方碼）を超えざ

(四) 本クオータ取扱に於て綿布とは棉花を主要原料として製織したる反物全部を意味するものとす

(五) 兩國當業者間又は政府間に既に協定せられたる綿製品は本取扱より除外するものとす

(六) 第三國を經由し米國に轉送せらるる日本綿布の數量が本クオータ取扱の效力を減殺する虞ある時は日本側は米國税關の寛計せる右轉送數量をクオータ中に算入せらるゝも止むを得ざるものと諒承す
第三國經由の右輸入量を減少せしむる爲め米國側は左の二つの方法を講ずるものとす

(1) 此種の輸入綿布に關しては、その數量、輸出入者名並に積換港名を毎月日本側に報告すること

(2) ニューヨーク綿布商組合及び其他の都市に於ける同種の團體をして其の會員が直輸入に非ざる日本綿布の取扱を爲さざる様協力せしむること

(七) 米國より再輸出せられたる數量はクオータに算入すべき日本積出

る範圍に於て一九三七年クオータにこれを繰上ぐるの特典を有す、
尤も此の場合に於ては一九三八年に積出し得べき數量は同年の基本
數量より一九三七年に於ける基本クオータを超えたる數量を減じた
るものとす

換言すれば二ヶ年に對する協定クオータは總額二億五千五百萬平方
碼にして右數量中一九三七年の割當は一億八千萬平方碼を超過せざ
るべく又一億五千五百萬平方碼と一九三七年一月廿一日現在の米國
向日本綿布年內積出既約定數量との何れか少き方を下らざるものと
す

(三)

本クオータの數量の算定は日本政府の貿易統計に依るべし

本クオータ實施に關する手續は現在兩國政府間に實施され居る「綿
ラツグ」クオータ取扱の方法を準用するものとす

本クオータ取扱の目的を達するため日本側は十分その責任任ずべき
もアメリカ側は之れを以て契約上の義務履行に非ずして全く日本側
の誠意に基くものと解釋す

(四) 本クォータ取扱に於て綿布とは棉花を主要原料として製織したる反物全部を意味するものとす

(五) 兩國當業者間又は政府間に既に協定せられたる綿製品は本取扱より除外するものとす

(六) 第三國を經由し米國に轉送せらるる日本綿布の數量が本クォータ取扱の效力を減殺する虞ある時は日本側は米國税關の蒐計せる右轉送數量をクォータ中に算入せらるゝも止むを得ざるものと承認す
第三國經由の右輸入量を減少せしむる爲め米國側は左の二つの方法を講ずるものとす

(1) 此種の輸入綿布に關しては、その數量、輸出入者名並に積換港名を毎月日本側に報告すること

(2) ニューヨーク綿布商組合及び其他の都市に於ける同種の團體をして其の會員が直輸入に非ざる日本綿布の取扱を爲さざる様協力せしむること

(七) 米國より再輸出せられたる數量はクォータに算入すべき日本積出

数量より之を控除するものとす

B、

共同委員會遇くも一九三七年四月一日迄に双方同数の代表者を以て組織せし共同委員會を設置するものとす

右委員會の目的は現存のクォータ運用に關し將來生ずることあるべき諸種の問題を處理し且又兩國間に於て今後協定せらるべき数量制限若くは其他の統制方法に關し折衝の任に當るものとす

C、各種綿雜品

一、日本側は卓布、敷布、手布、綿手袋、下着其他の特殊品にして綿布又は綿糸を以て製したる品種に關する数量制限の趣旨を諒とした

二、日本側は上記の趣旨を體し共同委員會若くは兩國政府の機關により

必要な協議を爲すことを關係方面に するものとす

三、共同委員會成立の上は兩國代表者は相互の希望と信頼に基き一九二七年六月三十日迄或は爾後成るべく速かに上記綿雜品に關する数量協定實現の爲め努力すべきことに同意す

D、米國綿業代表は兩國間綿製品貿易に關する上記取極が實施せられたる上は米國政府に於て日本綿製品の輸入に對し更に制限を加ふるが如き何等の措置を必要とせざるに至るべきことを信じ尙之により兩國政府間に將來互惠條約締結の素地を作り相互に有利なる關稅改生を可能ならしむるものと思料す

E、本取極は直に效力を發するものとす但し日本側に於て之を廢棄せんとする場合は一九三七年二月十五日迄に電信を以て其意思を通告せんことを要す

日本側綿業五團體代表者

庄司乙吉

大日本紡績聯合會

日本綿織物工業組合聯合會

輸出綿糸布同業會

日本綿糸布亞米利加輸出組合

日本棉花同業會

not used

Def Doc No1918

米國側綿業三團體代表者

クロウディウス・テロ・マーキソン

コットン・テキスタイル・インスチテュート

アメリカン・コットン

マヌファクチュアラーズ・アソシエーション

ナショナル・アソシエーション・オブ

コットン・マヌファクチュアラーズ

一九三七年一月廿二日於大坂



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ日本紡績同業會東京事務局調査課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附
セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ六頁ヨリ成ル「諒解ニ關スル覚書」ト題
スル書類ハ日本綿業俱樂部發行内外綿業年鑑（昭和十二年版）ノ抜萃ノ正
稿ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月四日 於東京

日本紡績同業會東京事務局

調査課長 小 笠 原 正

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ
同 日 同 所

立會人 野 町 克 利



文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ日本紡績同業會東京事務局調査課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附
セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ六頁ヨリ成ル「諒解ニ關スル覚書」ト題
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日本紡績同業會東京事務局

調査課長 小笠原 正

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ
同日 同 所

立會人 野村 克 利



October 11, 1935.

CONVERSATION:

The Japanese Ambassador.

Mr. Sijiro Yoshizawa,
Counselor of the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. Sayre.

Mr. Vestch.

Mr. Doonan.

Subject: Imports into the Philippine Islands of Japanese
Cotton Textiles.

The Japanese Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Yoshizawa, Counselor of the Embassy, called on October 11, 1935, on Mr. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State.

The Japanese Ambassador stated that he was glad to inform the American Government that the recently formed Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods to the Philippine Islands will, for a period of two years beginning as of August 1, 1935, provided there is no increase in the Philippine tariff on cotton piece goods, voluntarily limit imports of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands to a figure not to exceed 45,000,000 square meters annually; with the proviso that 10 percent of such annual figure should be flexible, that is to say, if the importations during the first year exceed or are less than the amount of 45,000,000 square meters such excess or balance (in no case to exceed 4,500,000 square meters) shall be subtracted from or added to the allotment for the second year, and further that the semi-annual

volume of imports will not exceed 26,000,000 square meters in any one semester. The Ambassador further stated that the statistics of imports compiled by the Philippine Customs will be used as the basis of determining the volume of imports of Japanese cotton piece goods.

The Assistant Secretary of State stated that he was gratified to receive the information from the Ambassador that the Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods to the Philippine Islands was prepared to regulate exports of Japanese cotton piece goods to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Sayre stated on behalf of the Secretary of State that so long as annual imports into the Philippine Islands of Japanese cotton piece goods do not exceed 45,000,000 square meters, the American Government will take no action directed toward securing an increase in the Philippine tariff rates on cotton piece goods to take effect prior to August 1, 1937, provided, however, that this statement does not entail a commitment of succeeding administrations of the American Government. The Japanese Ambassador then stated that, in the event that the next administration of the American Government should deem it necessary to approach the Philippine Government with a view to an increase of Philippine tariff rates on cotton piece goods, Japanese exporters would expect to determine, in the light of the then existing circumstances, whether or not they would continue to regulate their shipments to the Philippine Islands.

Def. Doc. No. 1918
Appendix 20-B

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, URARE, Katsuma, Assistant Chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached in English consisting 2 pages and entitled
"IMPORTS INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OF JAPANESE COTTON
TEXTILES" is an exact and true copy of an official document of
the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 6th day of August, 1947.

/s/ K. URARE
(Signature of Official)

Witness: /s/ T. SATO



not used

辯護側文書第一九一八號（附録二〇一B）

一九三五年（昭和十年）十月十一日

會談者 日六大使

日本大使館參事官

吉澤清次郎氏

セイーア氏

ヴァーチ氏

トゥマン氏

題目 日本綿織物のヒリツピン群島輸入に関する件

日本大使は大使館參事官吉澤氏同伴、一九三五年（昭和十年）十月十一日、國務次官セイーア氏を訪問した。

日本大使は述べて曰く「余は米國政府に對して次の事を通告するを欣快とする、即ち最近結成されたる比島向日本綿布輸出組合は、一九三五年（昭和十年）八月一日より向ふ二ヶ年間、綿布に對するヒリツピン關稅率の引上なき事を條件として、日本綿布の比島への輸入を毎年四千五百万平方メートルを超過し



not used

辯護側文書第一九一八號（附錄二〇一B）

一九三五年（昭和十年）十月十一日

會談者 日六大使

日本大使館參事官

吉澤清次郎氏

セイーア氏

ヴィーチ氏

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ない数字に自發的に制限する。但し右年別輸入高の一割は彈力性を有すべき事を條件とする。換言すれば第一年度の輸入高が四千五百万平方メートルを超過するか又はそれに満たざる場合は、該超過高又は不足高（如何なる場合に於ても四百五十万平方メートルを超えざることは第二年度の割當より控除又は追加せらるべく、又半年間の輸入量は何れの半年を過しても二千六百万平方メートルを超えざることを條件とする」云々。大使は更に述べて曰く「ヒリツピン税関が編纂する輸入統計を、日本綿布の輸入高決定の根據として使用する」云々。

國務次官は述べて曰く、「余は日本大使より、比島向日本綿布輸出組合が比島に對する日本綿布の輸出を調節する準備をしてあるとの情報を受けたことを述べ」云々。セーイア氏は國務長官に代り述べて曰く、「日本綿布の比島向年別輸入高が四千五百万平方メートルを超過しない限り、米國政府は、一九三七年（昭和十二年）八月一日以前に有效となる綿布に對するヒリツ

ビンの関税率を引上げさせるが如き措置をたらざるむりである。
但し此の聲明は米國政府今後の施政につき言質を與へるものではない」と。するに、日本大使曰く、
「米國政府が今後の施政上、比島政府に對して綿布に對する比島の関税率引上の折衝をする必要を認めるやうな場合には、日本の輸出業者はその時の事情に照らして比島向輸出の調衝を實行するか否かを決定するであらう」と。

not used

Def. Doc. No. 1918 Appendix No. 21 -- A

Area ~~time~~ and emergency measure taken
by countries participating in the
European Disturbance.

2nd Branch, of Treaty
Section of Foreign Office.

LIST OF CONTRABAND.

7th September, 1939.

1. Absolute Contraband.

(a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals, or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repair; component used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; material or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines, or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on

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hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

(d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

II. Conditional Contraband.

(e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing, and articles and materials used in their production.

Note: --

It is probable that this list will be revised or extended in the future.

Difference between absolute and conditional Contraband appears to be merely one of procedure after seizure, both categories being liable to seizure whenever there is evidence of an enemy destination.

Not used

DEF. DOC. #1910 Appendix 21 A

Certificate

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting 2 pages and entitled "List of Contraband, 7th September, 1939" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,

On this 2nd day of August, 1947.

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)
(Signature)

/s/
Witness: URABE, Katsuma (seal)
(Signature)



not used

歐洲動亂ニ於ケル交戰國戰時措置及非常措置

外務省 條約局 第二課

戰時禁制品目表

一、絕對的禁制品

- (イ) 一切ノ武器、彈藥、爆發物、化學戰用化學藥品又ハ同器具類及右製造修理ニ用フル機械、同部分品、右ノ使用ニ必要又ハ便利ナル物品
右ノ製造ニ供セラルル原料又ハ組成分、右原料又ハ組成分ノ生産若クハ使用ニ必要又ハ便利ナル物品。
- (ロ) 一切ノ燃料、陸海空ニ於ケル全輸送機關又ハ輸送手段及右製造修理ニ用フル機械、同部分品、右ノ使用ニ必要又ハ便利ナル器具、物品又ハ獸類、右ノ製造ニ供セラルル材料又ハ組成分、右材料又ハ組成分ノ生産若クハ使用ニ必要又ハ便利ナル物品。
- (ハ) 軍事行動遂行ニ必要又ハ便利ナル一切ノ通信手段、工具、用具、器具、設備品、地圖、繪畫、書類其他ノ物品、機械又ハ文書類、右製



造又ハ使用ニ必要又ハ便利ナル物品。

(ニ) 貨幣、金銀塊、通貨、借用證券、又右製造ニ必要又ハ便利ナル金屬

原料、型版、延金、機械裝置又ハ其他ノ物品。

二、條件附禁制品

(ホ) 一切ノ食糧、食料品、飼料、糧秣及被服並ニ右生産ニ用ヒラルル物品及材料。

註 英國ノ戰時禁制品宣言ニ關スル注意事項

一本表所載品目ハ今後修正又ハ追加セラルルコトアルベシ。

二 通對的及條件附禁制品タルトヲ問ハス敵地ニ仕向ケラレタ艦艇アルトキハ之ヲ拿捕シ得ベク兩者ノ區別ハ拿捕後ノ手續問題トシテ取扱ハルベシ。



not used

Def. Doc 1918 21-A

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分林馨ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處竝ニ添附ヒラレタル英語ニ

依ツテ警カレ二頁ヨリ成ル *LIST OF CONFISCATED 7th September, 1939.*

ハ九月七日附テ以テ同月三日公布ヒラレタル英國ノ戰時禁制品目表一ト題
スル書類ハ日本政府ハ外務省一ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞
實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月二日 於東京

林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬



Def. Doc: #1918

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Not used

Excerpt from "War time and emergency measures taken by
countries participating in the 2nd European War.

2nd Branch of Treaty Section of Foreign Office."

ORDER IN COUNCIL FRAMING REPRISALS FOR RESTRICTING FURTHER
THE COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

No. 1709, 27th November, 1939.

1. Every merchant vessel which sailed from any enemy port, including any port in territory under enemy occupation or control, after the 4th day of December, 1939, may be required to discharge in a British or Allied port any goods on board laden in such enemy port.

2. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than an enemy port after the 4th day of December, 1939, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port.

3. Goods discharged in a British port under either of the preceding Articles shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless the Court orders them to be requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court.

On the conclusion of peace such proceeds and any goods detained but not sold shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem just; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment out of Court of any

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Def. Doc. #1918

Appendix 21-B

such proceeds or the release of any goods at any time (a) if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the goods had become neutral property before the date of this Order, or (b) with the consent of the proper officer of the Crown.

4. The law and practice in Prize shall, so far as applicable, be followed in all cases arising under this Order.

5. Nothing in this Order shall affect the liability of any vessel or goods to seizure or condemnation independently of this Order.

6. For the purposes of this Order the words "goods which are of enemy origin" shall include goods having their origin in any territory under enemy occupation or control, and the words "goods which are enemy property" shall include good belonging to any person in any such territory.

7. Proceedings under this Order may be taken in any Prize Court having jurisdiction to which the Prize Court Rules, 1939, apply.

8. For the purposes of this Order the words "British port" mean any port within the jurisdiction of any Prize Court to which the Prize Court Rules, 1939, apply.

not used
DEF. DOC. #1918 Appendix 21 - B

Certificate
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consists consisting 2 pages and entitled "ORDER IN COUNCIL FARMING REFUSALS FOR RESTRICTING FURTHER THE COMMERCE OF GERMANY. NO. 1709. 27th November. 1939" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo

On this 2nd day of August, 1947

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)
(Signature of Official)

Witness: /s/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)
(Signature)



not used

Appendix 21-B

DEF DOCS-1918

第二次歐洲戰爭ニ於ケル交戦國ノ戰時措置及非常措置

外務省條約局第二課 拔萃

「獨逸ノ通商ヲ更ニ制限スル爲ノ報復ヲ規定スル勅令」

一九三九年勅令第一七〇九號

報復ノ獨逸ノ通商制限ニ關スル勅令

一九三九年十一月二十七日「バツキングム」宮ニ於テ皇帝陛下臨御ノ下ニ

英國皇帝ハ國家ノ自由且平和的生存ヲ繼續セントスル根本的權利ヲ擁護スル爲獨逸ニ抗シ武器ヲ執リ起ツノ已ムナキニ至レルニ依リ且獨逸軍ハ獨逸モ參加セル一九三六年ノ潛水艦使用制限議定書ノ規定ヲ侵犯シテ英國、聯合國及中立國ノ商船ヲ頻々襲沈シ居レルニ依リ且獨逸モ參加セル一九〇七年ノ海牙條約ノ規定並ニ人道上ノ義務ニ違反シテ獨逸軍ガ無差別ニ且警告ナクシテ敷設セル水雷ニ依リ英國、聯合國及中立國ノ商船ガ沈没セラレツツアルニ依リ



且之等商船ノ墜沈ガ國籍、行先或ハ積荷所有者ノ性質及其ノ行先ノ如何ヲ問ハズ實施サレ居ルニ依リ且之等行爲ハ既ニ英國、聯合國及中立國ノ非戰國員ノ人命ニ重大ナル損害ヲ與ヘ居ルニ依リ

且獨逸政府ガ戰爭ニ關スル法規及慣習、中立國ノ權利及人道上ノ義務ヲ無視シ武力ヲ以テ之ニ聯合國及其他諸國間ノ海上通商ヲ破壞シ盡サントノ方針ヲ計畫的ニ開始セルハ明白ナルニ依リ

且獨逸政府ノ斯ル行爲ハ英國ニ莫ク報復ノ權利ヲ與フルモノナルニ依リ

且英國ノ聯合國ハ獨逸ノ通商制限ニ關シ茲ニ公布セラルル所ニ同調シテ行動スルモノナルニ依リ

英國皇帝ハ樞密院ノ諮詢ヲ經テ左ノ命令ノ制定公布ヲ許可セリ

第一條 敵國及敵ノ占領又ハ支配下ニ在ル地帯ノ港ヨリ十二月四日以後出港セル總テノ商船ハ之等敵國港ニ於テ積込メル其ノ積貨ヲ英國若ハ聯合國港ニ於テ荷揚スルコトヲ要求セラルベシ

第二條 敵國ノ港以外ノ港ヨリ十二月四日以後出港セル商船ニシテ敵

國產ノ貨物又ハ敵ノ所有ニ屬スル貨物ヲ積載セルモノハ新ル貨物ヲ

英國若ハ聯合國ノ港ニ荷揚スルコトヲ要求セラルベシ

第三條 右兩條ノ規定ニ基キ英國港ニ荷揚セラレタル貨物ハ捕獲審檢

所長ノ管理ノ下ニ置カルベク同審檢所ガ之ヲ政府ノ用ニ供スル爲徴

發スル徵命令ヒザル限り同審檢所ノ指示ニ從ツテ抑留又ハ賣却セラ

ルベシ右ニ依リ賣却セラレタル貨物ノ賣上金ハ審檢所ニ拂込マルベ

シ

新ル賣上金及抑留セラレ未ダ賣却セラレザル貨物ハ平和回復後審檢

所ガ適當ト認ムル方法ヲ以テ處理セラルベシ

但シヘイ一貨物ガ本令ノ公布前ニ中立國ノ所有ニ移レルコトノ證明

ニシテ審檢所ガ之ニ満足スル場合又ハヘロ一當該英國官憲ノ承認ヲ

得タル場合ハ審檢所ハ何時ニテモ右賣上金ヲ支拂ヒ又該貨物ヲ解放

スルコトヲ得ヘシ

第四條 拿捕ニ關スル法規及其ノ實施ハ適用可能ナル限り本令ノ適用

ニ際シ生ズル一切ノ場合ニ付準用セラレヘシ

第五條 本令ノ規定ハ本令トハ別個ニ船舶又ハ貨物ヲ拿捕又ハ沒收スルヲ妨ゲズ

第六條 本令ニ「敵國產ノ貨物」ト謂フハ其ノ產地ガ敵ノ占領又ハ支配下ニ在ル地域ニ在ル貨物ヲ包含シ又「敵ノ所有ニ屬スル貨物」ト謂フハ新ル地域ニ居住スル人ノ所有ニ屬スル貨物ヲ含ム

第七條 本令ニ依ル審理ハ一九三九年捕獲審檢所規定ノ適用ニ依リ發

判權ヲ與ヘラレタル總テノ捕獲審檢所ニ於テ之ヲ行フヲ得ベシ

第八條 本令ニ「英國ノ港」ト謂フハ一九三九年捕獲審檢所規定ノ適用サルル捕獲審檢所ノ管轄内ニ在ル總テノ港ヲ指スモノトス

Def. Doc 1918 # 21-B

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ
同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬

ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正補ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス
昭和二十二年八月二日 於東京

林 譽

自分林 譽ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付ヒラレタル英語ニ
依ツテ書カレ二頁ヨリ成ル "ORDER IN COUNCIL FRAMING REPEALS FOR RESTRICTING
FURTHER THE COMMERCE OF GERMANY" No. 1709, 27th November, 1939.
ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書



not used

Def Doc No. 1918
Appendix 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19-B

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section,
Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached,
printed in Japanese consisting of 294 pages and entitled "Japan
and The Commercial Trends of Nations, 1936 edition Showa (1936)"
is a document compiled and issued by the Japanese Government
(Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,
on this 26 day of July, 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were
affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness:

URABE, Katsuna (seal)



not used

Def Doc No. 1913 Appendix 4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,19-B

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付セル日本語ニ依リ
印刷セラレ二九四頁ヨリ成ル「昭和十一年版各國通商の動向と日本」
ト題スル印刷物ハ外務省通商局編纂ニ係ル文書ノ一ニシテ日本政府外
務省ノ保管スルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年七月二十六日 於東京

林

驛

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス
同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部



1918

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List of Appendix to MIZUNO's Affidavit

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1. Excerpt from "World Economic Survey"
2. Excerpt from "Monetary and Economic Conference ---- Draft Annotated Agenda"
3. Excerpt from "Economic Statistics of Japan 1935"
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 - C. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tokyo
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5.
 - A. Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions
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 - C. Netherlands withdrawal from Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions
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16. A-1 Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and India signed August 29, 1904.
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- B. Declaration concerning the stoppage of buying Indian cotton
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- B-1 Note from the Australian Minister to the Japanese Consul-General.
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